

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

4
TWENTY PAGES

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 26
WHOLE NUMBER 806.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS

221

“OLD RELIABLE”

221

TRADE MARK.

STILL TRIUMPHANT.

In Fall Meeting of N. R. A. at Creedmoor, **SHARPS** Rifles entered in SIXTEEN Matches, took first prize in twelve of them, and good prizes in the other four. Among them the

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The New York State Team, using Sharps Military Rifle, won with a score of.....**974**
Best score with other Rifles.....**990**

THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY MATCH.

New York State Team, with Sharps Rifles, won with a score of.....**1044**
Best with other Rifles.....**908**

THE INTERSTATE LONG RANGE MATCH.

Average per man using Sharps Rifles.....**213**
Other Rifles used averaged.....**198 and 197**

THE WIMBLEDON CUP.

Won by Mr. Frank Hyde with a Sharps Long Range Rifle, with a score of 143 out of 150 at 1,000 yards. (The LEECH CUP with same Rifle at Spring Meeting was won with a score of 205 points against best score by any other rifle of 197.)

For the Grand Aggregate Prize three competitors, Mr. F. Hyde, Col. H. F. Clark and Capt. W. H. Jackson, all using **SHARPS**, tied on a score of 800.

THE LONG RANGE MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP.

First Prize won by Capt. J. S. Barton with a Sharps. *All prizes in this match were won with SHARPS Rifles.*

AMERICAN TEAM WALK OVER FIRST DAY.

J. S. Sumner made with a Sharps Long Range Rifle the extraordinary score of **221** out of a possible 225 at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

SHARPS RIFLE CO.,

BRIDGEPORT, CT., U. S.

221

221

“PEABODY-MARTINI” RIFLE,

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.



The Standard arm of Great Britain. Adopted also by the Turkish Government and used by its troops, with great effect, during the late war.

Unsurpassed for accuracy, simplicity, rapidity of fire, range and perfection of manufacture.

A London Times correspondent at Russian Headquarters, says: The American Rifles used by the Turks have a tremendous range; “I have seen dug out of a hard clay bank, bullets which had penetrated sixteen inches after traversing a distance of over 2,000 yards.”

3,300,000 shots have been fired from 550,000 of these rifles at our works by U. S. Government Inspectors, without accident. 200,000 service charges fired from a regular military rifle—Turkish model—without injury to the breech mechanism, and without impairing the efficiency or accuracy of the rifle. The service charge of powder is 85 grains. Weight of bullet 480 grains. We claim far greater range and penetration than can be had from the U. S. Government (Springfield) rifle, which uses 70 grains powder and 405 grains lead.

The capacity of our works is equal to 1,000 finished rifles per day. The attention of Agents of Foreign Governments, State Officials, Officers of the Army and Navy, Members of Rifle Clubs and Amateurs is particularly called to the superior accuracy and efficiency of our rifles.

A GOLD MEDAL has been awarded at the Paris Exposition.

DETAILED LISTS AND DESCRIPTION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

WM. B. DART, Treasurer.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, President.

224



224

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF
REMINGTON RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS AND PISTOLS.

The Best Score on Record.—EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING IN WASHINGTON.

A. r. PARTELLO, of the Columbia Rifle Association, makes **44** out of a maximum of **45** BULL'S EYES; **224** out of a possible **225**.

75 at 800 Yards; **74** at 900 Yards; **75** at 1000 Yards, With a Remington Creedmoor Rifle.

TWO GOLD MEDALS AWARDED BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION. 1878.

Address

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

283 Broadway. New York.

224

ARMORY, Illon, N. .

CHICAGO OFFICE, 237 State Street.

BALTIMORE OFFICE, 47 North Charles Street

224

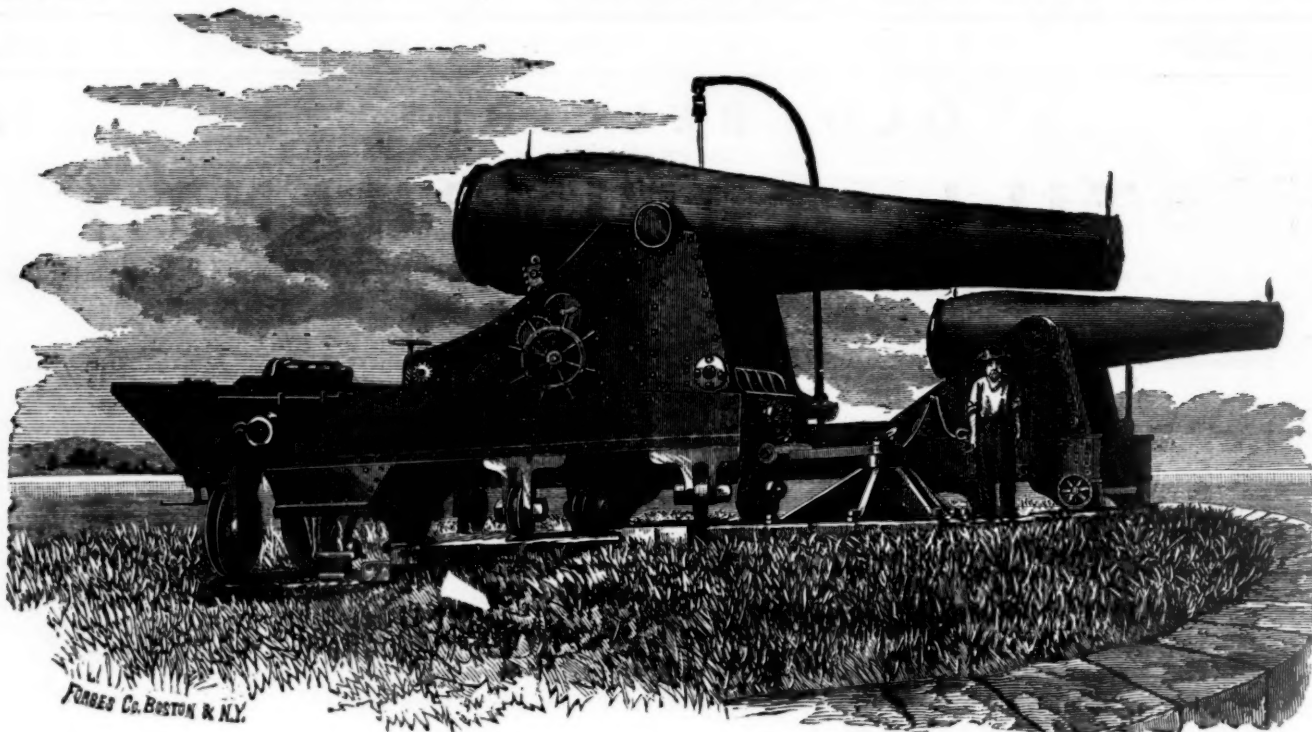
THE SOUTH BOSTON IRON COMPANY,

INCORPORATED IN 1837,

(Formerly CYRUS ALGER & CO.,)

ESTABLISHED 1809,

MANUFACTURERS OF ORDNANCE AND WAR MATERIAL,



Heavy Rifled Ordnance, Field and Siege Batteries, Gun Carriages, Projectiles.

OFFICE—70 WATER STREET, BOSTON, Mass.

WORKS—South Boston.

The above illustration is from a photograph taken at Sandy Hook, of the 10-inch and 12½-inch experimental rifles, manufactured by the South Boston Iron Co. for the United States Government.

The report of the test firing is recorded in the report of the Chief of Ordnance for 1878, where Gen. Pécot states that they have proved more powerful than guns of like calibre, produced at the famous works of Krupp and Armstrong, in Europe.

The Constructor of Ordnance, U. S. A., says to the South Boston Iron Co., under date of Nov. 8, 1878: "The association of your foundry with the United States Ordnance Department has been so long, and the product you have furnished—more especially in your line of the heaviest ordnance—gives such continued satisfaction, that I have no hesitation in assuring you, that you have the entire confidence of the Ordnance Department in the executing of any work of this character entrusted to your execution." "And I venture to assert that your production of cast iron for gun construction cannot be excelled either here or abroad." "We are now sufficiently far advanced in experiments to confidently go to work with a view of introducing guns of the largest calibre, and of equal power to any of those that are fabricated in the work shops of the government's of Europe; also the celebrated private manufacturers of Essen (Krupp), Armstrong, Whitworth and Firth." "The table of 'powers' will show that our ordnance—as far as developed, calibre for calibre—have equal powers at least with those of Europe." "Their endurance, as far as tested, (see reports of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., of 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877), are all that could be desired."

Table of Comparative Power of American and European Heavy Rifled Ordnance.

King of gun.	Calibre. Inches.	Weight of guns. Tons.	Length of bore. Inches.	Charge of powder. Pounds.	Weight of shot. Pounds.	Muzzle velocity. Feet.	Pressure per sq. in. of bore. Pounds.	Energy per inch of shot's circumference, at—				
								Muzzle. Foot-tons.	1,000 yards. Foot-tons.	2,000 yards. Foot-tons.	3,000 yards. Foot-tons.	4,000 yards. Foot-tons.
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.	12	35	162.5	110	700	1300	52,864	217.7	184	157.5	136.4	124.9
Krupp B. L. Steel	12	35.90	227.167	110	664	1329	29,106	215.8	180	152.6	130.9	118.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.	12.6	37	252	110	770	1220	19,846	200.8	171.4	147.9	130.2	118.4
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube	12.25	40	227	110	700	1408	31,750	248.4	205.8	173.2	147.9	127.7
English M. L. Wrought iron, steel tube.	10	18	145.5	70	400	1364	47,049	164.3	132.9	109.7	92.9	78.4
Krupp B. L. Steel.	10	19.44	169.6	66	374	1426	.....	107.9	132.7	107.5	88.6	74.6
Italian B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped.	9.448	17	157.5	66	330	1420	32,000	157	123.7	99.6	82.4	69.2
French B. L. Cast-iron, steel-hooped, and tubed.	9.496	13.8	162.55	61.74	317.6	1427	.....	150	117	93.8	76.8	64
American M. L. Cast-iron, wrought iron tube	10	18	147.22	70	400	1381	22,600	168.4	135.6	111.8	93.8	79.7

THE AMES MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,

CHICOPEE, MASS.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

BRONZE FIELD PIECES, MACHINE GUNS, SABRE BAYONETS,

FIELD AND LINE OFFICERS' SWORDS,

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' AND MUSICIANS' SWORDS,

Presentation and Society Swords of Every Description.

The AMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY have greater facilities for manufacturing Swords and Sabre Bayonets than all other manufacturers now in the business in this country. They are also manufacturers of the most improved pattern of Gun Stocking Machinery.

LUTHER WHITE, Treas.

A. C. WOODWORTH, President.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XVI.—NUMBER 26.
WHOLE NUMBER 806.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 245 Broadway.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

THE ARMY.

ROTHSCHILD B. HAYES, President and Com'r-in-Chief.
George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.
H. J. Croby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.
Brig.-General Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.
Brigadier-General R. Macfadyen, Commissary-General of Sub.
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.
Colonel Wm. D. Whipple, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brevet Major-General J. Gibbon.
Hdqs. St. Paul, Minn. Maj. Geo. D. Huggles, A. A. G.
District of Montana.—Lieut. Col. John Brooke, 3d Inf.,
commanding District. 1st Lt. J. Hale, Adj. 3d Inf., A. A. G.
District of the Yellowstone.—Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Inf.: Head-
quarters, Fort Keogh, M. T. 1st Lt. G. W. Baird, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope:
Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. Maj. E. R. Platt, A. A. G.
District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry:
Hdqs. Santa Fe, N. M. 1st Lt. John S. Lound, 9th Cav., A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook:
Hdqs. Fort Omaha, Neb. Lt.-Col. Robert Williams, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General R. O. C. Ord:
Hdqs. San Antonio, Texas. (Maj. Thomas M. Vincent, A. A. G.)
District of the Rio Grande.—Col. George Bykes, 20th Infantry:
Hdqs. Fort Brown, Texas. 1st Lt. J. B. Rodman, Adj. 20th
Infantry, A. A. G.
District of the Neches.—Lt. Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Infantry:
Hdqs. Fort Clark, Tex. 2d Lt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., A. A. G.
District of the Pecos.—Colonel B. H. Grierson, 10th Cavalry:
Hdqs. Fort Concho, Tex. 1st Lt. Robert G. Smith, 10th Cav.,
A. A. G.
District of North Texas.—Colonel H. B. Clitz, 10th Infantry,
Commanding. Hdqs. Ft. McKavett. 1st Lt. J. F. Stretch, 10th
Inf., A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Hdqs. Governor's Island,
N. Y. H. Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.—Major-General W. S. Hancock,
Headquarters, Governor's Island, N. Y. H. Col. J. B. Fry, A. A. G.
Maj. J. H. Taylor, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—Brigadier-General C. C. Angar:
Hdqs. Newport Bks., Ky. Maj. Oliver D. Greene, A. A. G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

AND DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.
Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Presidio of San
Francisco, Cal.
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A. G.
DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O.
Howard: Hdqs. Ft. Vancouver, Wash. T. Maj. A. H. Nickerson,
A. A. G.
District of the Clearwater.—Colonel Frank Wheaton, 3d Infan-
try, headquarters Lapwai, Idaho T.
DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General O. B. Wil-
cox: Hdqs. Prescott Barracks. Major J. P. Martin, A. A. G.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.
Major-General John M. Schofield: Hdqs. West Point, N. Y.
Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, A. D. C., Act. A. A. G.
Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.
1st Lieut. Frank Michler, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. C. GROVER, 1st Cavalry, Superintendent.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.
Col. C. GROVER, 1st Cavalry, Commanding.
RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
Boston, Mass. 89 Court st. Capt. H. E. Noyes, 2d Cav.
Buffalo, N. Y. 91 Pearl st. Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cav.
New York City 174 Hudson st. Capt. E. M. Hoyt, 4th Cav.
N. Y. Branch office, 4 Mott st. 1st Lt. G. G. Gordon, 6th Cav.
Baltimore, Md. 87 1/2 S. Sharp st. 1st Lt. John T. Morrison, 10th Cy.
Cincinnati, O. 319 W. 4th st. Capt. Michael Cooney, 9th Cav.
Chicago, Ill. 9 S. Clarke st. 1st Lt. Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.
St. Louis, Mo. 717 1/2 Olive st. 1st Lt. C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.
DEPOT—JEFFERSON BARRACKS.
Major JAMES F. WADE, 9th Cavalry, Executive Officer.
First Lt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cavalry, Adjutant.
First Lt. Frank M. Gibson, 7th Cavalry.
GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.
Col. T. L. CHITTENDEN, 17th Inf., Supt. Hdqs. New York.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.
Major Z. R. Bliss, 25th Infantry, Commanding.
Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. A.
Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.
Capt. J. M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.
Capt. D. H. Mardock, 6th Inf.
First Lieut. Ira Quinby, 11th Inf.
First Lieut. F. A. Whitney, 8th Inf. temp. duty, Boston, Mass.
First Lieut. W. Conway, 23d Inf.
First Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, 13th Inf.
DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.
Major T. M. ANDERSON, 10th Inf., Commanding.
Surgeon C. B. White, U. S. A., Depot Surgeon.
Capt. Kinsey Bates, 1st Inf.
Capt. G. Lawson, 25th Inf.
Capt. A. A. Harbach, 30th Inf.
Capt. G. H. Burton, 31st Inf.
First Lieut. G. H. Greene, 17th Inf.
First Lieut. A. O. Markley, 24th Inf.
First Lieut. P. Hasson, 14th Inf.
A. A. Surgeon A. F. Steiglers.

RECRUITING OFFICERS IN CHARGE.
Baltimore, Md. 318 W. Pratt st. Capt. E. Butler, 5th Inf.
Boston, Mass. 18 Portland st. Capt. W. F. Drum, 2d Inf.
Buffalo, N. Y. Exchange Bldg. Capt. C. McKibbin, 4th Inf.
Cincinnati, O. 145 W. 5th st. Capt. Jacob Kline, 18th Inf.
Chicago, Ill. 319 Randolph st. Capt. W. H. Jordan, 9th Inf.
Cleveland, O. 142-144 Seneca st. Capt. J. A. F. Hampton, 10th
Ind'apolis, Ind. 39 W. Wash'ton st. Capt. C. J. von Hermann, 4th Inf.
New York City 100 Walker st. Capt. W. T. Gentry, 19th Inf.
New York City 109 West street. Capt. J. S. Fletcher, 16th Inf.
Harrisburg, Pa. 17 North 3d street. Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 13th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo. 113 North 9th st. Capt. J. H. Gageby, 3d Inf.
Washington, D. C. 1221 H st. Capt. H. C. Corbin, 24th Inf.
Camp McDermitt, Nev., Capt. A. W. Corlies, 6th Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following
is published for the information of all concerned:

In all instances in which United States telegraph lines are by
order of the Secretary of War placed in charge of Acting Signal
Officers, who are thus made responsible for the construction, main-
tenance, and operation of the same, commanding officers and
others will see that the special duties of such officers are not in-
terfered with, and will, upon application, render whatever proper
assistance may be in their power.

The lines form parts of one connected system of telegraphy ex-
tending throughout the United States. They serve military, com-
mercial, naval, and other distinct interests. The disabling of, or
interference with, any part may cause complications not possible
to be contemplated in the immediate vicinity.

Official and military messages have precedence on all Govern-
ment lines (G. O. 1, Jan. 20, H. Q. A.)

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 27, 1879.

The following Act of Congress is published for the in-
formation and government of all concerned:

AN Act making appropriations for the support of the Military
Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and for other
purposes. Approved Jan. 20, 1879.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

The General of the Army, accompanied by one
Aide-de-Camp, Col. J. E. Tourtellotte, will inspect the
Dept. of the South, proceeding via Chattanooga, Tenn.,
and Atlanta, Ga., and returning via New Orleans, La.,
and Dept. Hdqs. Newport, Ky. (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

Major D. G. Swalm, J. A., will proceed to Washing-
ton, D. C., and report in person to the Adjutant-Gen-
eral of the Army (S. O. 12, Jan. 20, D. M.)

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief
Q. M. of the Dept., will proceed to St. Louis, Mo.,
on public business (S. O. 11, Jan. 18, D. M.)

Major J. J. Dana, Q. M.; Maj. J. P. Willard, P. D.;
Maj. A. S. Towar, P. D.; and Capt. F. F. Whitehead,
C. S., members G. C.-M. Santa Fe, N. M., Feb. 3 (S.
O. 12, Jan. 20, D. M.)

The clothing depot for this Division recently estab-
lished at St. Louis Bks, Mo., is placed in charge of
Major Wm. B. Hughes, Q. M., Depot Q. M. at St.
Louis, Mo., and he will report in that capacity direct
to these Hdqs. Major Hughes will also perform such
duties as may be required of him by the Comd'g Gen.
Dept. of the Mo. Capt. Wm. P. Martin, Mil. Store-
keeper, will report to Major Hughes for duty as Assis-
tant in charge of the clothing depot (S. O. 8, Jan. 21,
D. M.)

Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M.
David's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 27 (S. O., Jan. 23,
W. D.)

A. Surg. L. M. Maus, M. D., member G. C.-M. Ft.
Yates, D. T., Jan. 29 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

A. Surg. L. W. Crampton, M. D., member G. C.-
M. Ft. Randall, D. T., Jan. 30 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

A. Surg. J. A. Finley, M. D., member G. C.-
M. Ft. Wallace, Kas., Jan. 28 (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, D. M.)

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort is relieved from duty
at Fort Wallace, Kas., and will proceed to Fort Hays,
Kas., for duty (S. O. 11, Jan. 18, D. M.)

On the arrival at Fort Dodge, Kas., of the battal-
ion of the 23d Inf. en route to Fort Supply, I. T.,
A. A. Surg. T. A. Davis will report to the C. O.
for temporary duty, and will accompany, as medical
officer, the battalion to Fort Supply. This duty com-
pleted, Surg. Davis will return to his station, Fort
Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 15, Jan. 24, D. M.)

Surg. J. C. Bailey is assigned to special duty for 20
days to superintend the construction of 12 littera, as
directed by the War Dept. A. A. Surg. James Rorke
is detailed on duty at the Presidio while the attend-
ing surgeon is on special duty under par. 2, of this
order (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, M. D. P.)

Asst. Surg. J. V. De Hanne, M. D., member G. C.-
M. Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 27 (S. O. 15, Jan. 23, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, M. D., member G. C.-
M. Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 30 (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, D. E.)

Asst. Surg. L. Y. Loring is relieved from duty at
Fort Hays, Kas., and will proceed with Co. B, 23d In-
fantry, when it leaves that post, to Fort Dodge, Kas.,
where he will report to Col. Jeff. C. Davis, 23d In-
fantry, for duty, and will accompany the troops under the
command of that officer, and take post with them (S.
O. 12, Jan. 20, D. M.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Seven days, Chaplain J. Walker Jackson (Fort A.
Lincoln, D. T.), extended one month (S. O. 9, Jan.
24, D. D.)

Major H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., extended 4 months
on Surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., Jan. 24,
W. D.)

1st Lieut. J. W. Jacobs, R. Q. M., 7th Infantry,
extended two months (S. O., Jan. 27, W. D.)

A. A. Surg. M. O'Brien (Fort Supply, I. T.), ex-
tended ten days (S. O. 14, Jan. 23, D. M.)

Twenty days, Capt. Wm. H. Nash, C. S. Cheyenne
Depot, W. T. (S. O. 7, Jan. 18, D. P.)

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Hosp. Steward Patrick Boland is assigned to duty at
Fort Hays, Kas. (S. O. 13, Jan. 31, D. M.)

Private Wm. Campbell, Co. B, 10th Infantry, is re-
lieved as Hospital Steward of the 3d Class, and from
duty at the post hospital, San Antonio, Texas, and de-
tailed for duty in the dispensary at Dep't Hdqs. (S. O.
13, Jan. 18, D. T.)

Hosp. Steward Alison E. Kauffman, Fort Clark,
Texas, will report to the Post Surgeon at that post,
for duty at such point as his services may be required
(S. O. 16, Jan. 23, D. T.)

Com. Sergt. Benjamin Birdsall is relieved from duty

at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., and will proceed to Fort
Bennett, D. T., and report to the C. O. of that post for
duty (S. O., Jan. 27, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters,
and H. D. P. K. M., Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A. K. Camp
Harney, Ore.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, Idaho T.;
I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort
Klamath, Ore.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters
and C. D. G. M., Fort Custer, M. T.; A. E. E. I. Fort Keogh;
F. H. E. L. Fort Ellis M. T.

Leave of Absence.—Six months, 2d Lieut. Frederick
W. Sibley (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

One month, to take effect from the date upon which
he left Fort Custer, to apply for extension of two
months, 2d Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, Fort Custer, M. T.
(S. O. 9, Jan. 24, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. S. T. Hamilton, five
months (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Wash. L. Elliott.—Headquarters,
and A. B. D. P. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman,
Wy. T.; C. B. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.;
K. M. Fort Sidney, Neb.; E. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; L.
Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—The verbal instructions of the
Dept. Comdr., requiring 1st Lieut. John G. Bourke,
3d Cav., A. D. C., to act as Judge-Advocate of the
Dept. during the absence of Major Horace B. Burn-
am, Judge-Advocate, on leave, are confirmed (S. O.
9, Jan. 24, D. P.)

Capt. P. D. Vroom, Joseph Lawson, and 2d Lieut.
George A. Dodd are detailed as members G. C.-M.
convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by S. O. 115, series
of 1878, from these Hdqs. (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters,
and A. D. E. L. M., Fort Clark, Tex.; G. H. Fort Rero,
Ind. T.; C. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. F.
Fort Elliott, Tex.; K. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Wentz C. Miller, two
months (S. O., Jan. 24, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters
and A. B. D. P. I. M., Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.; C. E. K.
Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; H. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. L.
Fort Washakie, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Scott Payne will proceed
to Chicago, Ill., and report, as a witness, to the Pres-
ident of the Court of Inquiry appointed by S. O. 255,
Nov. 25, 1878, from this office (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, Lieut.-Col. E. A.
Carr, Fort McPherson, Neb. (S. O. 8, Jan. 21, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters
and M. C. Lowell, A. T.; A. G. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp
Huachuca, A. T.; C. D. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp
Apache, A. T.; H. E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.;
F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Lemuel A. Abbott, seven
months (S. O., Jan. 24, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters,
and A. C. G. H. I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort
Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.; E. M. Fort Meade,
D. T.

Detached Service.—Major L. Merrill, 1st Lieut. L. S.
McCormick, 2d Lieut. E. P. Brewer, members G. C.-M.
Fort Yates, D. T., Jan. 29 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington,
Regtl. Adj't., Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., further extended
seven days (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, D. T.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and
G. H. Fort Ringgold, Texas; C. D. I. Fort Brown,
Tex.; A. B. E. M., Fort Clark, Tex.; E. San Diego, Tex.; F.
Fort McIntosh.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson is de-
tailed an additional member G. C.-M. instituted by
par. 2, S. O. 245, series of 1878, from these Hdqs. (S.
O. 14, Jan. 21, D. T.)

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 8TH CAVALRY.—Head-
quarters, Ringgold Bks, Tex.: Lieut.-Col. N. B. Switzer; Major D. R.
Clendenin; 1st Lieut. A. G. Hennecke, Post Adj't.; 1st Lieut. G. F.
Foot, Post Q. M.; Capt. E. G. Fochet, G.; 1st Lieut. R. A. Wil-
liams, H.; 2d Lieut. Q. O. Gullmore, G., Fort Brown, Tex.: Major
A. J. Alexander; Capt. J. F. Handlett, D; Capt. G. W. Chilson, C;
Capt. J. H. Mahnken, I; 1st Lieut. H. W. Spore, C; 2d Lieut. J.
B. Hickey, I; 2d Lieut. J. H. King, D; 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, C.
Fort Clark, Tex.: Capt. S. B. M. Young, M; Capt. A. B. Wells, A;
1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd, B; 1st Lieut. W. Stephenson, A; 1st Lieut.
J. M. Ropes, M; 2d Lieut. F. E. Phelps, K; 2d Lieut. E. A. Ellis,
B; 2d Lieut. J. Guest, Jr., A. Fort McIntosh, Tex.: Major W. R.
Price; Capt. A. P. Caraher, P. Santa Maria, Tex.: Capt. L. T.
Morris, L; 1st Lieut. E. A. Godwin, L; 2d Lieut. W. J. Elliott, L.
San Diego, Tex.: 2d Lieut. S. W. Fountain, E. On Detached Ser-
vice: Capt. A. B. Kauffman, E, at Kansas City; Capt. H. J. Farn-
sworth, H, on Recruiting Ser.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Stevenson, K, at San
Antonio, Tex.; 1st Lieut. E. Luft, G, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder,
H, in camp near Edinburg, Tex.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman, F,
Comdg. Co. K at Fort Clark, Tex.; 1st Lieut. E. E. Wood, I, at
Mil. Academy; 2d Lieut. G. E. Pond, F, A. A. Q. M. at San Diego,
Tex. Absent Sick: Col. J. I. Gregg; Capt. W. McCleave, B; 1st
Lieut. H. S. Weeks, E. Absent with Leave: Capt. J. H. Coster, K;
2d Lieut. C. M. O'Conner, M.

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters,
Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.;
F. H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard,
N. M.; E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ojo Caliente, N. M.; D.
Camp Lewis, Colo.

2 In the field.

Detached Service.—Capt. Francis Moore is appointed
a special Inspector, and will proceed to Fort Selden,
N. M., for that duty (S. O. 11, Jan. 18, D. M.)

1st Lieut. L. H. Rucker, J. S. Loud, members, and
1st Lieut. C. A. Stedman, J. A. of G. C.-M. Santa Fe,
N. M., Feb. 3 (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, D. M.)

1st Lieut. L. H. Rucker, R. Q. M., will proceed to
Trinidad, Colo., conduct from that point to Fort
Union, N. M., about seventy recruits to arrive there,
and on arrival at the latter point assign them to com-
panies of the regiment (S. O. 7, Jan. 24, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. P. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.

Detached Service.—Capt. A. S. B. Keyes, 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. H. J. Gasmann, members, and 2d Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 27 (S. O. 15, Jan. 23, D. T.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; G. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; I. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Detached Service.—Capt. Loomis L. Langdon, Tully McCrea, 1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, Gilbert P. Cotton, 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. Isaac T. Webster, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Trumbull, Conn., Jan. 29 (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, D. C.; I. Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; L. Ft. Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. E. Hobbs is detailed as Recorder of the Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 104, May 14, 1878, from this office (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. E. T. C. Richmond is relieved from duty as Recorder of the Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 104, May 14, 1878, from this office (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

Obituary.—At a meeting of Battery B, 21 U. S. Art., held at Washington Arsenal, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from amongst us by a grievous accident our comrade, Private John Vogel, Battery B, 2d U. S. Artillery; and

Whereas, His sudden death has caused his brother soldiers deep sorrow and regret; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Private John Vogel the Service has lost a good soldier, and the Battery a genial comrade.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, and that we request the publication of this, our tribute to the memory of one whom we shall long remember, in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Washington Herald.

THOMAS MOORE, 1st Sergeant Bat. B, 2d Art., President.

JOSEPH LYNN, Private Bat. B, 2d Art., Secretary.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., one month (S. O. 5, Jan. 23, M. D. A.)

Sackett's Harbor Amusements.—Wm. A. Henry, Treasurer, informs us that the "Hampton Colored Students," a negro minstrel and variety troupe, composed of members of Bat. H, 3d Art., gave their first performance, in their newly fitted up hall, at Madison Barracks, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1879. The hall is neatly fitted up with a stage and its accessories, and presents a pleasant appearance. The following members compose the troupe: Wm. S. Horton, 1st violin; Wm. A. Henry, 2d violin; Raphael Lecour, E. flat cornet; Wm. McNiece, triangle; Richard Cliney (end-man), bones; Patrick Hyde (end-man), tambourine; James Maher, middle-man; Frank P. Bally, stage manager; John Morris, door-keeper. Part I. of the programme consisted of songs, interspersed with jokes and comedies by the end and middle-men, and quicksteps by the troupe, and concluded with a burlesque on the Sackett's Harbor. Part II. consisted of the Ulica and Black River Railroad. Part III. consisted of the laughable farce, in one scene, entitled "The Black Chemist;" Violin solo, walk-around, Dutch comic song and dialogue; farce in one scene, "Barber Shop;" clog dance, Maher; essence of Old Virginia, Cliney; song, Sweet By-and-by, McNiece. The entertainment concluded with the comic farce, in one scene, entitled "The Ghost." A large and appreciative audience was present, composed of the officers of the post and their families, and a number of citizens from the village of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., who went away well pleased with the evening's performance. A sociable hop was given after it.

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, H. E. Angel Island, Cal.; C. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.; B. D. Presidio Cal.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

Leave Extended.—Col. Henry J. Hunt, commanding post of Charleston, S. C., further extended ten days (S. O. 14, Jan. 23, D. S.)

1ST INFANTRY, Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugeneel.—Headquarters and A. C. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; F. K. Fort Meade, D. T.; E. Red Cloud Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. R. H. Offley, R. E. Johnston, 1st Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, Frank deL. Carrington, Nat. P. Phister, members, and 1st Lieut. D. F. Callinan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Hale, D. T., Feb. 4 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugeneel, Capt. I. D. DeRussy, Fergus Walker, W. N. Tisdall, 1st Lieut. J. J. O'Connell, 2d Lieut. H. G. Squiers, Frank deL. Carrington, Nat. P. Phister, members, and 1st Lieut. Allen Smith, Adj. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Randall, D. T., Jan. 30 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. Hugh T. Reed is relieved from temporary duty under the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, and is authorized to avail himself of the unexpired portion (three months and twenty-one days) of the leave of absence granted him in S. O. 208, Oct. 2, 1877, from this office (S. O., Jan. 24, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and D. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; C. K. Camp Howard, Idaho T.; B. E. I. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; A. G. H. Coeur d'Alene Lake, Idaho T.; F. Camp Harney, Ore.

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and C. E. F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. C. F. G. Fort Sanders, Wy. T.; E. H. Fort Fred. Steele, Wy. T.; A. Ft. Fetterman, Wy. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Leonard A. Lovering, now at Fort Sanders, W. T., will proceed to Fort Fetterman, W. T., for duty, to complete proceedings of

Board of Survey, convened by S. O. 105, series of 1877, Hdqrs Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 9, Jan. 24, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. H. Murdock, member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 27 (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and B. C. E. F. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. I. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. Fort Logan, M. T.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and A. H. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; D. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; F. Camp Mojave, A. T.; G. Camp Halleck, Nev.; I. San Diego, Cal.; H. Fort Yuma, Cal.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. A. Whitney, J.-A. of G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 27 (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and G. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. F. K. Fort McKinney, Wy. T.; I. Fort McPherson, Neb.; E. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, Wy. T.; B. Fort Sidney, Neb.; C. Fort Hartstent, Neb.

Detached Service.—The Comdg. Gen. of the Dept., accompanied by Capt. George B. Russell, 9th Inf., A. D. C. and A. A. I. G., will proceed to inspect the following named posts of the Dept., viz: Chattanooga, Tenn., Atlanta and Savannah, Ga., St. Augustine, Fla., Charleston, S. C., and Fort Johnston, N. C. (S. O. 17, Jan. 27, D. S.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Griffin, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. K. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. Fort Sully, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. C. Beach, member, G. C.-M. Fort Hale, D. T., Feb. 4 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

1st Lieut. J. Quimby, member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 27 (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

1st Lieut. A. M. Raphael is detailed an additional member G. C.-M. instituted by par. 2, S. O. 245, series of 1878, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 15, Jan. 23, D. T.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and A. F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; B. K. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Fort Supply, A. T.; G. Camp McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Camp Grant, A. T.

New Commission.—A bill before Congress, H. R. 6019, changes the date of the commission of 1st Lieut. Geo. S. Wilson from Dec. 23, 1876, to July 31, 1874.

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Bator Rouge Bks, La.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.

Recruits.—The Supt. Gen. Rec. Ser. will forward 50 recruits to Jackson Bks, New Orleans, La., for the 13th Inf. (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 2d Lieut. F. S. Calhoun, Fort Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 7, Jan. 18, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. E. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Camp Lewis, Colo.; A. G. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; K. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; F. G. Ft. Wallace, Kas.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. M. Vance, W. G. Wedemeyer, 1st Lieut. G. H. Palmer, G. M. Love, 2d Lieut. L. C. Allen, C. R. Tyler, members, G. C.-M. Fort Wallace, Kas., Jan. 28 (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, D. M.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause the following number of recruits to be forwarded to the points hereinafter designated, as follows: 25 to Cos. B and D, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; 21 to Cos. E and I, Fort Reno, Ind. T. (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and C. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. H. I. Fort Yates, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. Henry S. Howe, 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, 2d Lieut. C. St. J. Chubb, members, and 2d Lieut. James Brennan, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Yates, D. T., Jan. 29 (S. O. 7, Jan. 23, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Mo., for extension of two months, Capt. C. S. Roberts, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. D.)

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. W. P. Carlin, four months (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruper.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Fort Lyon, C. T.; D. F. G. Fort Dodge, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Fort Supply, Ind. T.

Leave of Absence.—Fourteen days, Capt. E. H. Liscomb, Fort Elliott, Tex. (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, D. M.)

One month, 1st Lieut. C. A. Vernou, Fort Dodge, Kas., to apply for extension of one month (S. O. 15, Jan. 24, D. M.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. Abiel L. Smith is, on his own application, transferred to the 8th Cav. (Co. E, San Diego, Tex.), to take effect February 1, 1879 (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

Recruits.—The Supt. General Recruiting Service will cause the following number of recruits to be forwarded to the points hereinafter designated, as follows: 24 to Cos. A and B, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; 21 to Cos. C and

I, Fort Elliott, Tex.; 34 to Cos. D, F and G, Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. San Antonio, Tex.; C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. G. K. Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.; A. Fort Boise, Ind. T.; H. Camp Harney, Or.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; C. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.; B. E. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Canby, Wash. T.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

Detached Service.—Capt. Javan B. Irvine, De Witt C. Poole, 1st Lieut. Platt M. Thorne, R. Q. M., Thomas H. Fisher, Oskaloosa M. Smith, 2d Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, members, and 2d Lieut. Robert N. Getty, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Wayne, Mich., Jan. 30 (S. O. 15, Jan. 27, D. E.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. D. G. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; C. K. Fort Hays, Kas.; B. E. F. H. Fort Supply, Ind. T.

Change of Station.—The Hdqrs, the Msjor, the Band, and Cos. E, F and H will proceed, under the command of the Colonel, by rail, to Fort Dodge, Kas., on the 27th inst., and will march thence to Fort Supply, I. T., where they will take post. Co. B will proceed, by rail, from Fort Hays, Kas., to Fort Dodge, Kas., in time to join the other companies at that point, and will march thence and take post with them. As soon as the necessary preparations can be completed, the other six companies of the 23d Inf. will be put en route to take post at a point in the Indian T. to be hereafter indicated (S. O. 11, Jan. 18, D. M.)

Detached Service.—On the departure of Co. B from Fort Hays, Kas., 1st Lieut. John F. Trout will be detached from it, and ordered to report to the C. O. of Fort Hays for the purpose of proceeding with the other companies of the 23d Inf. on their approaching march, and assignment to duty as A. A. Q. M. of the post at which they will be established (S. O. 13, Jan. 20, D. M.)

The telegram from this office, of current date, to Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, Fort Hays, Kas., directing him to report at these Hdqrs, is confirmed (S. O. 13, Jan. 21, D. M.)

Capt. J. T. Haskell, member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 27 (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl will proceed to Wichita, Kas., and thence to a point on the North Fork of the Canadian known as Barrel Spring, for the purpose of examining into the practicability of the road between those points (S. O. 16, Jan. 25, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.; D. E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and E. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. San Felipe, Tex.; A. G. K. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Griffin, Tex. (S. O. 13, Jan. 18, D. T.)

Major Z. R. Bliss, member, G. C.-M. David's Island, N. Y. H., Jan. 27 (S. O., Jan. 23, W. D.)

Capt. J. W. French, 1st Lieut. J. Pratt, 2d Lieut. C. L. Hodges, members, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., Jan. 27 (S. O. 15, Jan. 23, D. T.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. H. P. Rizius, R. Q. M., Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 16, Jan. 23, D. T.)

G. O. No. 1, Dept. of Arizona, Jan. 6, 1879, corrects the description of the boundaries of the Military Reservation at Camp Verde, A. T., published in G. O. No. 34, series 1876, from these Headquarters.

Par. 3, S. O. 5, Jan. 13, M. D. P., prohibits on and after the 20th inst., the keeping of horses, cows, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry by officers at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., in the yards attached to their quarters.

Target Practice.—Hereafter in forwarding reports of Target Practice on the blanks issued from these Headquarters, the words "possible score" will be inserted in place of the "aggregate score," and the words "percent" in place of the "ratio of hits to one hundred," and the columns under these corrected headings will be properly filled out (Circular, Jan. 11, M. D. P.)

Married Soldiers.—The Secretary of War directs that married soldiers who have but a short period to serve, and who do not propose to re-enlist by reason of having families, should, in case of change of station, involving expense, either be granted an absolute discharge by the Department Commander, or be transferred temporarily to some company of the same regiment remaining behind at the post, or stationed at some more convenient post (Circular 1, Jan. 3, D. C.)

Amateur Theatricals.—We are in receipt of a prospectus of the "Frankford Arsenal Dramatic Association," which was organized a year ago and gave its first performance on the 5th of March, 1878. The ninth performance is announced for Jan. 30, 1879, on which occasion will be performed the original comedietta of "Talk of the Devil," and the farce of "Old Gooseberry." The performances given at the arsenal have not only been the means of instruction to the actors and of amusement to the garrison, but of much benefit to the "Yellow Fever Fund," the greater portion of the receipts having been generously devoted

thereto. The first annual financial statement shows the total receipts to have been \$799 53, out of which \$337.71 were paid for necessary expenses, \$400 to the "Yellow Fever Fund," and \$11 81 to a private benefit. Such efforts deserve much success. The officers of the association are: Lieut. Henry Metcalfe, Ordnance Dept., General Manager; Messrs J. J. and W. M. O'Rilly, Stage Managers; T. Smith, Property-man; A. W. Rumble, Prompter; S. F. Foster, Stage Carpenter; W. H. Crounse, President; J. G. Porter, Vice President; J. H. Wilson, Secretary; J. B. Duffy, Treasurer; A. Stegmenn, Scene Painter.

THE LAST FIGHT WITH THE CHEYENNES.

A Fort Robinson correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* gives the following description of the last encounter with the Cheyenne fugitives:

After the trail had been repeatedly lost and the Indians allowed to escape it was taken up again by the Sioux Indian Scout, Woman's Dress, and his half-breed associate, John Changrot, yesterday morning, and steadily followed. Suddenly, as Woman's Dress was riding along with Changrot and watching the trail closer than before, he was fired upon by a keen marksman, who had him as well as the remainder of escort under range, and wounded in the arm. At the same time a private, H. A. Dubloise, Co. H, 3d Cavalry, was tumbled from his saddle, and the mule ridden by Changrot was shot through the neck and fell as if paralyzed. Changrot attempted to pull his pistol as soon as he could disentangle his feet from the stirrups to fire on the hitherto concealed Indians, who charged to capture the arms of the dismounted soldier and his horse, which stood grazing a few paces distant. Another close bullet carried away the stock of Changrot's pistol and rendered it useless. He laid down and crawled toward the disabled soldier, Dubloise, to get his rifle, but found the fire too severe.

Captain H. W. Wessells was just beyond the rising ground to the rear, with companies A, E, F and H, and hearing the firing, as well as meeting Woman's Dress retreating, he galloped over the crest and to a point commanding where the wounded soldier lay and within range of a sweeping fire carefully delivered by the Cheyennes. Captain Wessells immediately gave the command to James Taggart, farrier, Co. A, 3d Cavalry, to dismount, and directed him to open fire on one of the Indians, saying, "Try to save that man," meaning Dubloise. Company H moved to the right and Company E to the left, while Company A was moved to the front to command the position of the Indians. This was about ten o'clock. The day was clear and pleasant. It was decided to hold this ground until Company F, which was back some ten miles with the wagons, could be brought up as a reinforcement, which was effected about half-past two p. m.

It was then decided between Captain Wessells, commanding Company H, and Lieutenant Chase, Company A, to charge the Indians, who still answered the desultory fire kept up on them, at 200 yards range. The position of the Indians was in an oblong hole about thirty feet long, ten or twelve feet wide and five feet deep, with ridges in it here and there, where the invested Indians had dug out some holes, so as to get down low from the range of our fire, and to alternately step up on the ridges to deliver their return. This was within a few feet of the edge of a high bank which broke off abruptly from the dry bed of a branch of Indian Creek, thirty feet below, and about forty miles from Fort Robinson and three miles from Bull Station on the Hat Creek road.

As soon as the charge was provided for the companies on the ground were deployed in skirmish line, at three and four paces distance, making a semicircle so as to bring the right and left of the line respectively toward the edge of the steep creek bank. Part of Company F was sent to strengthen Company H, and part of it put where another company had been. Parts of Companies H and F were sent up the bed of the creek from the east, and Company E from the west side of the Indians' position. When Company A closed in the front, from the northerly side, they got up nearer than the rest of the troops and immediately lost two men, Sergeant Taggart, farrier, and Private Nelson. This was within fifty yards of the pit. A steady advance and fire was kept up until within ten yards.

Captain Wessells said to the troops before the movement commenced:

"We have lost enough men now waiting for these Indians, and we must charge them." He looked toward Lieutenant Chase, who promptly said:

"Captain, I should like to have Company A to charge with you. We must get Company F where you are to cover your advance."

Immediately Company A fell back under orders and threw off their coats and gun shoes, going round by Company E, which was distributed along the ravine on the turn of the creek. Company A went up on the north bank of the creek, under the position of the Indians, and Company H, with a part of Company F, were sent below. During this time the pickets were posted so as to keep the Indians down. Company A gave way on the left so as to join Company H, which made the detour around the left of the pit in a westerly direction. Company F, under Lieutenants Hardie and Baxter, took up the position vacated by Company A, while H and F detachments moved up to the east and rear of the besieged. Captain Lawson struck down from the west and rear, swinging out so as to join them in the charge, which was to be signalled by a yell from Lieutenant Chase. Company A moved up too near, and, as above stated, lost in a short time three killed. These were somewhat rashly sacrificed through impatience.

The movement was merely a steady advance, and closing in on the enemy as it began. The men rapidly pressing together grew thick about the pit; and it is a wonder more soldiers were not killed by the Indians. It was certainly providential that the ammunition of

the reds gave out. The men would go up to the edge of the hole and fire down at an angle and then fall back to reload. The smoke of the firing actually grew so great that the soldiers had to pause until it cleared away to see where the pit was. At one time the Indians ceased firing and commenced singing. It was thought that they were either all wounded or wanted to surrender. An order was given to cease the firing, which had grown so oppressive from an apparent want of opposition and the conviction that it was superfluous, like beating a dead carcass.

During the lull Captain Wessells called on the Cheyennes still remaining to surrender, and said some words in Sioux, such as "Washte," but immediately the unsubdued Cheyennes opened fire. Captain Wessells and Sergeant Reed, of Company H, 3d Cavalry, were wounded by the volley. In the case of Captain Wessells the ball penetrated the forehead at the left side, passing under the scalp and making a painful but not serious wound; his hat and garments were also pierced in many places. The firing again commenced, and in half an hour all was over. The edge of the pit was literally riddled from the shower of bullets rained upon it. Captain Wessells participated in the firing with the troops.

Just before the final resistance of the Cheyennes three of them, the last alive, jumped out of the pit and faced the troops undaunted. One had a pistol and two had knives, which they brandished like warriors while rushing at the troops. One sprang to jump down the embankment, but was speedily riddled with balls, as were the other two.

When the smoke cleared away the pit presented a singular and horrible appearance. Huddled together in piles were the twenty-three bodies of the slain. Among the nine still surviving were two young Indian girls, aged fourteen and fifteen, covered with dust and under the bodies of young bucks who had fallen lifeless upon them and at first concealed them. They were saved by digging in under the side of the hole. One is named Blanche, and used to write her name while imprisoned here with her people. The appearance of the pit was as though it had been filled with sand bags. Lieutenant Chase immediately ordered a company to fall in, and sent a detail into the deathly charn to pass out the bodies. Among them were found three unhurt and five wounded females and one duck wounded.

The carcasses were taken out rapidly, and found to be completely riddled with bullets. They were laid down side by side, and looked like horrid phantoms or defaced mummies. A few were stripped, but most of them had on clothing—in the language of one of the soldiers handling them, "Regular store clothes." A number of blankets and a soldier's overcoat and pants, with some bed covers, were among the rubbish, while in the centre was a good stock of half dried beef three feet high and two wide. Some cattle had been killed by them near by belonging to the Whitcomb ranch. Carpenters were detailed to make a traverse to carry the wounded to the wagons.

The fighting had lasted about half an hour. A few half starved bucks, seventeen in all, had held four companies in check and killed three of their number, which added to the seven before mortally wounded by them would make more than half the force of the enemy. The unfortunate blunder in not placing bars on the prison windows, in placing an insufficient guard over them in Fort Robinson and the absence of trained artillery upon their line of escape has been sadly paid for in the loss of good men. Most of these men might have been saved had different tactics been practised by those in command while fighting the Indians. The bringing of over one hundred and fifty men into action to dislodge or subdue less than one-fifth of their fighting number presents too much surface for the marksmanship capacity of a dozen or so of "dead shots," such as the Cheyennes. Their arms, which were the best sporting rifles of calibre fifty and forty-four, with short and long cartridges, numbered ten rifles and five pistols. Their ammunition had been nearly exhausted. Very few cartridges were found in their belts, but boxes of reloading caps, two pounds of powder and bullet moulds were found among their things, which showed their possession of the means and ability to make fresh ammunition. Even at the last moment, when fate had set its seal against the Cheyennes, they moved their unloaded rifles frantically about over the edge of the pit to produce, if possible, some alarm. The wounded were carefully looked after, and the half breed, with some of the men, got cups of snow, and, melting it, gave them drink.

The dead Indians were buried in the pit where they were killed. The prisoners, three squaws and four young girls, were brought into camp to-night. Two knives were found on one of them.

The Board of Investigation, composed of military officers, Major A. W. Evans, 3d Cav., presiding, will meet to-morrow to consider where the responsibility for the late escape of the Cheyennes rests.

The list of killed and wounded now stands as follows:

Killed.—Sergt. James Taggart, Co. A; Private Geo. Brown, Co. A; Private Geo. Nelson, Co. A; "Woman's Dress," Indian scout, died on the road in.

Wounded.—Capt. H. W. Wessells; 1st Sergt. Ambrose, Co. E; Sergt. Reed, Co. H; Private Henry Dubloise, Co. H.

Capt. Wessells' wound is very slight, and will not interfere with his taking command of this post to-morrow morning, while those of the others are not dangerous. Two of the Indian children were also wounded, but not dangerously. They were all searched at the guardhouse.

A newspaper despatch dated "Fort Robinson, Neb., Jan. 25, 1879," says:

Private Sprewl, ambulance driver, started to drive to the old camp, one mile distant, this afternoon, and tonight he was found lying in the road with his skull fractured. It is not

known whether the wound was caused by a gunshot or by falling from the ambulance. His condition is critical, and the wound cannot be examined to-night. On Wednesday night a trumpeter arrived from the old camp and reported that he had been fired at by a party concealed in a ravine. It is believed they were either Indians or bad white men in the bluff. Companies A, B, D, F, I, and M, of the 5th Cavalry, under Captain Ferris, arrived here to-day, and Fort Robinson will leave in the morning for the Sand Hills, where Little Wolf and a band of 300 Cheyennes are reported to be. Companies A, E, F, and L, of the 3d Cavalry, will leave for their respective stations early next week, thus leaving but two companies at this post.

Fort Omaha, Neb., Jan. 21, 1879.

A board of officers, to consist of Major Andrew W. Evans, 3d Cavalry; Captain John M. Hamilton, 5th Cavalry, and 1st Lieut. Walter S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry, A. D. C., will assemble at Fort Robinson, Neb., on the 25th day of January, 1879, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report the facts attending the arrest, confinement, disarmament, escape and recapture of a number of Cheyenne Indians recently at and in the vicinity of Fort Robinson, Neb.

The board will make a thorough investigation and full report of all the facts, as well as of the causes which led to them, so that the whole case may be thoroughly and correctly understood. The board will also express an opinion as to who, if any person in the military service, is to blame in the matter, and will recommend what further action, if any, is in its judgment necessary. The junior member will record the proceedings.

By command of Brigadier General Crook.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP EIGHT MILES NORTHEAST OF BLUFF.

STATION, JAN. 23, 1879—VIA FORT ROBINSON.

General Crook, Omaha:

The affair with the Cheyennes took place yesterday, at about half-past two p. m., at a point ten miles east of the telegraph line from Fort Robinson to Hat Creek, and five miles north of the stage road. The Cheyennes fought with extraordinary courage and fierceness, and refused all terms but death. The officers and troops behaved with great spirit. Those engaged were Captains Wessells and Lawson, Lieutenants Chase, Hardie, and G. W. Baxter, of the 3d Cavalry; J. Baxter, of the 9th Infantry, and Dr. Potts. Among the wounded are Sergeant Reed and Private Dubloise, of Company H, 3d Cavalry. The troops will return to stations at once. The Indians killed were seventeen warriors, four women and two children. Nine were captured, three of whom were not wounded. One man of the wounded will probably die.

EVANS, Commanding.

A DISPATCH dated Chicago, Ill., Jan. 29, says: "General Sheridan is in receipt of a communication from Fort Belknap, Montana, from Indian Agent W. T. Lincoln, dated January 4, confirming the news of Sitting Bull having crossed the border. He says he is reliably informed that there are 450 lodges of Piegiens in the Bear Paw Mountains, about forty miles southwest of that post, and that probably as many more British Blackfeet, Bloods and Piegiens are on their way to the Bear Paw Mountains and were in close proximity at last accounts. The British Cress Indians are also in the mountains. The British Assinaboines have camped with the American Assinaboines. Sitting Bull is on Frenchman's Creek, this side of the line, with his whole camp. The ostensible reason for this influx is the pursuit of Buffalo, which, they justly claim, are now to be found north of the Missouri River. They claim to be friendly, but Agent Lincoln regards their presence in such numbers as a matter of grave import. He is sure of the Gros Ventres, but not of the Assinaboines, who are influenced for bad by their British namesakes.

Colonel Brooks, of Fort Shaw, in forwarding this intelligence, promises later news from his scouts in a few days.

RENO COURT OF INQUIRY.

Our account of the proceedings before the Reno Court of Inquiry, concluded last week with the testimony of the Scout Girard. On cross-examination the succeeding day, Girard testified that he was riding with General Custer. When the general saw the command move out he put spurs to his horse, and, seeming to be speaking to himself, said, "Who the mischief ordered out that command?" and then subsequently asked him (Girard) the same question, to which the scout replied that he did not know, but that the order had been given, and that was all he knew about it. A number of other questions of minor importance and mainly relating to Girard's relations toward Reno and his marriage to an Indian woman, etc., were asked, but most of them were ruled out of order by the court.

He was followed by Lieut. C. A. Varnum, R. Q. M., of the 7th Cavalry, who was on the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, second lieutenant in command of Custer's scouts. He was not with Custer when the command was divided. When he saw Reno's command it consisted of three companies of about forty men each. He did not know whether Indians could be seen from where Reno's men were, but he had seen a large number of them down in the bottom, having been up on the hills where he could see. The troops formed in columns of fours for their advance into the timber. Reno's command, pulled out from Custer's command at a trot, while Custer went at a walk. The distance between the two commands when Reno reached the ford depended on the course Custer took. The witness described his personal experiences with Reno's command, and said that as an officer it was his opinion that the place occupied by Reno in the timber was quite safe, but there was not a large enough number of men to retain possession of the whole timber. It would not have done to have allowed the Indians to come in the woods with them, as his position in the timber was one that threatened the village. Did not think that when Reno was on the hill his men were in a condition to make an attack upon the Indians that would divert their attention. The last time the witness saw Custer's command was when he caught sight of the Gray Horse company which was subsequently retreated. General Custer's column then seemed to be moving at a trot. About an hour elapsed after that before Captain Benteen joined Reno on the top of the hill. When these two forces met, General Custer was probably engaged with the Indians. Custer must have got to the point where he was engaged with the Indians by the time Benteen came up; a little while after Captain Benteen came up he heard firing down the stream; he was talking with Lieutenant Wallace at the

time; witness said to Wallace, "Just hear that!" The heavy volleys evidently came from where General Custer was, and then the witness believed that the general was having a pretty warm time of it. This firing did not last a great while. The lieutenant did not know personally whether there had been arranged a plan of a co-operation of the different divisions, but he supposed such had been the case. From the time Major Reno first reached his position on the hill two hours probably passed before his general engagement began with the whole force of the Indians. Reno was giving commands during the time, as devolved upon the chief officer. The witness, when asked what was the solicitude of the men for Custer, replied that he himself had no idea that the general and his men were cut in pieces. He thought, perhaps, that Custer might be hemmed in, as they were, or had gone off to meet General Terry. This was the general opinion of the men at the time. Even after the Indians returned to them the thought did not occur to him that Custer was killed. On the 28th, when they went down to bury General Custer, they followed what they supposed to be his trail. The witness himself was sent off with other scouts to keep a lookout while the men were engaged in burying the dead. The place where the first dead bodies were found was probably two miles from Reno's Hill. Between the Custer battle field and this hill there were higher points than the hill itself. In the opinion of the witness if Captain Benteen had joined Major Reno in the woods they would have been able to better resist the Indians by distracting their attention from General Custer. It might have been to his advantage, but that was only supposition.

The testimony of this witness closed as follows:

The Recorder—What was Major Reno's conduct with regard to energy and efficiency and as calculated to inspire courage in his men?

Witness—I can't answer that question.

The Recorder—But you must, unless there is some objection made.

Major Reno and Mr. Gilbert—No objection whatever.

Witness—Well, I have nothing to say either for him or against him. I saw so little of him. I certainly saw no signs of cowardice, neither did I see anything the other way; but I had the same opinion then as now. I saw Major Reno with a gun in his hand heading one company in a charge on the Indian village, but I did not see much of him. I was riding around a good deal.

The Recorder—How was the retreat from the timber—hasty; disorganized or in good order?

Witness—It was hasty, so far as that goes, and the rear of the column was considerably scattered, but the head and half its length was as close as a column of fours, riding at a gallop, could keep. It was certainly disorganized as to its tail end. Witness said he rode fast to overtake the column. He said something about "This won't do; must keep better order." Had ridden ahead. He had, in fact, no object in so doing. He had been told that he gave some orders, but he had no recollection of them. He thought there should be some one in command of the head of the column, and may have gone ahead intending to take charge himself, but when he got there he found that Major Reno was in command.

The Recorder—What was the feeling of the command when it reached the hill, only of exultation at the escape or what?

Witness—I can only answer that for myself.

The Recorder—Well, what were your feelings?

Witness—I felt that I had been pretty badly licked.

On cross-examination Lieut. Varnum testified in addition as follows:

He thought it would take about half an hour for Custer's column to go from the point where he saw the gray horse company to the watering place "B," the point where Custer attempted to cross to the Indian village. He thought that as it was about half an hour from the deploying of Reno's skirmish line to the time when the retreat began Custer must have had time to get to the ford and become engaged with the Indians in the interval. He believed Custer must have known, for he must have seen what Reno's men were doing; at least, the gray horse company was in a position to see what Reno's men in the timber were doing. He had no reason to believe anything but that General Custer, as a careful officer, must have kept himself informed, and known that Reno's men were standing on the defensive, confronted by the Indians on the skirmish line. If there had been a desperate fight at the ford "B," there would have been dead men and horses found there. Witness was unable to estimate how far away from this ford it was to the point where the first dead bodies were found.

Mr. Gilbert—Then you say that for about half an hour Major Reno stood in the woods and created a diversion?

Witness—Yes, sir. Witness did not believe there were less than four thousand or five thousand Indians. There were no evidences that the witness observed of any attempt on the part of General Custer to return to the point where he separated from Reno. It was impossible for the witness, from his lack of knowledge of the battle field, to say whether any attempt had been made by Custer's men to make a concerted stand against the Indians. The bodies were scattered all over. When the men were in the timber there were no special objects in the witness's thought, to cover the whole ground and hold the position against so many Indians. Possibly Major Reno depended on Colonel Benteen or Captain McDougall's coming into the timber to support him, but the witness wished it understood he did not know whether Major Reno had any knowledge of the orders of those two officers. If Major Reno did not expect those officers to come to his relief his place in the timber was impracticable, and he was justified in moving out and in the retreat. Witness was asked in regard to the contents of a letter sent out by the scouts from Major Reno. Witness said that, as far as he remembered, the letter which was to General Terry set forth that Custer's force had been divided and that Major Reno's command was beleaguered on the hill and in need of medical aid and assistance.

"Did it not say," asked Mr. Gilbert, "that Major Reno felt that he was able to hold the position, but was in need of medical aid and assistance?"

"No, sir, I think not as strong as that," replied the witness, "but that the command was there and needed medical aid and assistance."

G. H. R. Porter testified that on the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, he was acting assistant surgeon under Custer with Reno's battalion. He was standing by and heard the adjutant deliver to Reno the command from General Custer to cross the ford and charge the Indians. Reno asked the adjutant if Custer was going to support him, and the adjutant replied that Custer was "coming along" and would support him. Reno's command then crossed the ford, many of the horses stopping to water. The animals were in good condition, many of them manifesting a disposition to run. When they had got to the top of the hill, after a time, the men began to shout, "Here comes Custer!" But it was Benteen. The Doctor thought that in the flight each soldier seemed to be attending solely to the preservation of his own scalp.

In reply to a question as to how Major Reno's conduct impressed him, witness said, "I did not see anything particularly heroic in his conduct. I thought it was the reverse. He seemed a little embarrassed, I thought. The bullets were flying around pretty

thickly, and it seemed to me he didn't exactly know whether he had better stay there or get out. That was the way it impressed me." After some hard pressing to find out how the witness felt himself, he said, "I found myself without a horse and without arms, the soldiers retreating and leaving me, and a number of Indians between them and myself. Under these circumstances I did feel a trifle 'shook up,' and don't deny it."

The next witness was Captain Miles Moylan, 7th Cavalry, whose testimony is thus reported:

Captain Moylan apologized to the court for appearing in civilian clothes. The captain is a fine, well built man, with dark hair, sharp eyes and a light moustache. He answered the questions with perfect composure. This witness was asked the same questions that the other witnesses were asked, and he answered most of them in substantially the same way. The witness described the proceedings of the afternoon and night of the fight, and of the next day, stating nothing new regarding any of the events. The surrounding force of the Indians at all times was, in the opinion of the witness, not less than one thousand. Indians could be seen coming out from the village at times to relieve those at the line. They were so covered that it was impossible to see anything like the number of them. A person might think in looking out that there was nothing there, but he had only to show his head, and he would very quickly find out his mistake. The witness was perfectly satisfied that the Indians knew when Reno's command was crossing the ford on the advance, for the nature of the ground over which he advanced was such, being high, that they must have seen him. Captain Moylan believed that the force of Indians was large, and that Major Reno was forming a skirmish line. The time he did there were probably 400 Indians then within 500 yards. No casualties had then taken place and the firing was scattering. In answer the men returned as good a fire as could have been expected of men not long in the service. Before they retreated to the timber some two hundred Indians had turned their left flank and were coming up on the rear. The Indians had entered and many of them were in the timber when Reno ordered the retreat.

The entire day (Jan. 25) was occupied in taking the testimony of Captain Moylan, all of which was favorable to Major Reno. A noticeable feature in the captain's testimony is that he talks without restraint or embarrassment and gives his opinion as though he had formed them definitely from an intelligent comprehension of the circumstances. He did not know what was done to ascertain the number of Indians in Major Reno's rear in the timber. Major Reno was down there himself. The witness could not estimate the number of Indians there; he saw, perhaps, forty or fifty, but there might have been a great many more.

"Might there have been 300?" asked the Recorder.

"There was room for 300," was the tart reply. The witness did not think the command could have been so disposed as to hold the position and protect itself under the circumstances. Of the 100 rounds of ammunition which each man had fifty on his person and fifty in his saddle bag—the men of the witness' company had fired away about all they had on their persons, and were obliged to go back to their horses for more. They were about forty minutes in getting away with that amount of ammunition, and, as far as the witness could judge, about two-thirds of it was judiciously expended.

The Recorder—State what was the object of getting out of the timber?

Witness—I rather think the object of getting out of the timber was to save the command.

The Recorder—Do you not think now that it would have been more judicious for the command to have remained in the timber than to have exposed itself to fire on the bottom?

Witness—I believe that in view of the uncertainty regarding support the retreat was less injurious than it would have been to remain in the timber, for I do not believe the command could have remained there thirty minutes longer without losing many more men than it did in the course pursued; I think that if the Indians had followed up the troops and closed in upon them on the hill the command could not have held out against them until relief came, for its ammunition would have given out. I do not know how many men were killed at the river crossing, and did not think the crossing was covered by an organized body of men to protect the rest in getting over.

The Recorder—State whether the command was exultant or demoralized when it reached the top of the hill?

Witness—Well, I don't think it was utterly demoralized or particularly exultant; in a few moments after reaching the top of the hill the command was in tolerably good condition, so much so that a skirmish line was thrown out. Witness did not know at whose orders the skirmish line was thrown out; did not know who had any authority to give such an order unless Major Reno himself. Witness knew nothing about the expectations of the command while in the timber as to receiving support except what was told him by Capt. Hodgkins, to the effect that Major Reno had been made to understand that he would be supported by General Custer's command. About an hour after reaching the top of the hill, where Reno took up his position, the witness for the first time heard firing in the direction of what was afterward ascertained to be Custer's battle field, and called Captain McDougall's attention to it, asking him what he supposed it to be; he replied he supposed it was General Custer fighting at the end of the village, down the bottom; the firing was very faint, though it was evidently volley firing. Speaking of the evidences of desperate fighting on the part of Custer's men, the witness said that the body of Captain Calhoun, his brother-in-law, having been found he was called down to identify it; he found Captain Calhoun's men killed in regular rows, and around one man's body counted twenty-three cartridges; there were traces in the ravine showing where the men had crept along, helping themselves down with their hands, clinging to the grass and bushes; three officers and about fifteen men of Custer's command had never been accounted for; he could not tell what the general belief was in regard to these men; his own belief was that the men were buried there with the rest, but never identified.

In answer to the concluding question of the Recorder as to whether in his opinion Reno's conduct in the bottom was brave or cowardly, the witness said: At times Major Reno rode at the head of the column, at other times at the centre and again at the rear. In all the orders which he gave to witness he manifested as much self-possession as any man would under the circumstances, and he saw nothing in Major Reno's conduct indicative of cowardice. On cross-examination by Mr. Gilbert, the witness was again asked whether he at any time saw anything in Major Reno's conduct indicative of cowardice, to which he replied, "No, sir; there were probably on his face indications of such excitement as every one naturally felt under the circumstances, but I saw no signs of cowardice."

The San Francisco Call, Jan. 17, says: A. F. Potter, of the Golden Gate and Miners' Iron works, has just completed a new breech-loading cannon, with a novel projectile, for the government of Guatemala, to be used in the mountains. The gun carries a one and a half pound ball, which, it is claimed, it will project three miles. The gun is smooth bore, but the projectile is provided with three wings or vanes projecting from the back at a small angle from the line of direction, which gives to the ball a rotary motion. All that is necessary to disable the gun is to remove the breech-pin. The breech of the gun is made of different materials, so arranged that there is no expansion from heat. One of the most important improvements in the gun is the raising and depressing apparatus, by which a man behind the gun can raise or lower it to any angle, which is accurately denoted by a pointer on a scale. Accurate aim can be taken without exposure. It is claimed that the gun can do three times as much work, with four men, as an ordinary gun with ten men. Mr. Potter is now negotiating with the Guatemalan government for a battery of six guns.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

A MONUMENT to "the unknown dead" is to be unveiled in the Stonewall Cemetery, Winchester, Va., on the 6th of June.

REAR-ADMIRAL ENOCH G. PARROT, U. S. N., whose residence is at Portsmouth, N.H., has given \$1,000 to the Portsmouth Howard Benevolent Society.

GEN. HANCOCK has been called away during the past week to attend the funeral of his mother, who died at Norristown, Pa., on Jan. 25, 1879, aged 77.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, who has just been elected Senator from Missouri till the 4th of March next, has already sat in the United States Senate as a representative of Illinois and Minnesota.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, who has been chosen Senator from Illinois, was Jan. 27 honored with a reception by the Union Veteran Club of Chicago to the number of 500.

GENERAL SHERMAN and party arrived at Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 29, it being his first visit to the city since the war. Several thousand people were congregated at the depot. In the evening the party attended a ball given in their honor at McPherson Barracks.

ALBERT PIKE, the soldier poet, who was better known to the last generation than he is now-a-days, is organizing the "Society of the Cactus," to be composed of Mexican war veterans, who will bequeath the order to their male descendants.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S Governor and Senator-elect and one of her Senators are one-legged men. Governor Nichols, of Louisiana, has lost an arm and a leg. Governor Marks and Treasurer Polk, of Tennessee, are one-legged, and the Comptroller, Colonel Gaines, has lost an arm.

FROM Beauvoir P. O., Harrison Co., Miss., Dec. 14, Jefferson Davis writes a letter in which he says: "Personally a disinterested observer, I stand upon the political river, earnestly watching whatever it may bear, but without any purpose ever again to launch my bark upon it."

A NEW word of French extraction has been added to the great family of the English language—"Vicerine." The London Graphic has published the portraits of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise as those of "the Viceroy and Vicerine of Canada." It has been cordially accepted, like "the telegram."

THE Boston Journal doubts, and with reason, the story that Andre's watch is in the hands of a lady of Oshkosh, as it was bought for thirty guineas (or the equivalent of \$300 at present), by Col. Wm. S. Smith, of the American Army, and sent to Andre's sisters in England.

It is reported that when Sierra Nevada stock began to go up Mr. Mackey, the "Bonanza King," made an investment for the benefit of General Sheridan's twin babies, meaning to surprise them with the gift of a fortune. For a while it seemed likely to become a goodly sum for the little pair, when it suddenly fell, and all that had been gained in the rise was lost.

ROBERT E. LEE's birthday was celebrated at Clarksville, Tenn. The United States flag was displayed in numerous places, and sundry windows displayed the picture of Gen. Lee surrounded with wreaths of flowers and the coats-of-arms of Virginia and Tennessee. It was also celebrated at Savannah with much ceremony, and observed at Baltimore by the ex-Confederates. In Virginia, however, the day was permitted to pass without notice, except by an allusion to the occasion.

THE two sons of the Prince of Wales—Prince George and Prince Victor—have made a highly creditable examination, and returned at Christmas to their mother laden with prizes. They are immensely popular with the people of Dartmouth, where the Britannia lies. The two boys, on joining, were at once christened "Herring" and "Sprat," and by these sobriquets are known to this day. The Princes respond to their curious appellations with jaunty frankness and sailor-like good humor.

THE following named officers were registered at the War Department for the week ending Jan. 29: Captain Thos. M. McDougall, 7th Cavalry; Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, 7th Infantry; Captain J. A. Bates, retired; Asst. Surgeon John Brooke; Lieut. J. T. Morrison, regimental quartermaster, 10th Cavalry; Major W. E. Merrill, Engineers; Lieut. G. C. Doane, 3d Cavalry; Major D. G. Swain, Judge-Advocate; Capt. W. McK. Dunn, 2d Artillery; Capt. Wirt Davis, 4th Cavalry; Lieut. J. C. Gresham, 7th Cavalry; Capt. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cavalry; Lieut. J. M. B. Stempel, 9th Infantry; Capt. E. Pollock, 9th Infantry.

A DESPATCH to the Philadelphia Press, Jan. 24, says: "One of the largest audiences ever assembled in Chester to hear a lecture gathered at Holly Tree Hall to-night. It was composed of the best citizens of all classes. The lecturer was Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, and his subject was 'Personal Recollections of Adams, Jackson and Clay.' It was a splendid production, replenished with new facts and original thoughts, and the audience evinced their high appreciation of the effort by their close attention and frequent applause. The Secretary arrived on the 6:10 P. M. train, and was the guest of the Hon. William Ward, who introduced him to the audience."

THE Washington Herald gives the following as an endorsement on a letter sent to President Hayes, under cover of a letter directed to Mrs. Hayes by Mrs. Captain —, Fort —:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1878. }

Respectfully referred to General P. H. Sheridan, who will notify Mrs. — that her meddling with the official actions of the commanding officer cannot but prejudice the status of her husband. Her acts are his, and he cannot shelter himself behind her petticoats. As the department commander has twice decided that the charges of Captain — are not worthy a trial by a General Court-martial, and as this decision is rightly his official prerogative, Captain — should be warned to desist, and to compel his wife to desist from writing such a letter as is herein referred to, and that if he subjects the United States to the expense of a General Court-martial, his own trial will likely result.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

THE Arizona Sentinel, of Dec. 28, says: "The General Court-martial at Camp Grant has adjourned sine die, after what is, perhaps, the longest sitting on record in military annals. Whatever may be its ultimate result as to the fate of Dr. Rosson, which will not be known until published by the proper authority, it is generally conceded by all that the defence was conducted with masterly ability—its final argument was especially fine—and Colonel Tassin,

in addition to his general reputation as a scholar, has placed him self on record as one of the ablest civil and military lawyers in this Territory. Take it altogether it has been a remarkable trial—ably conducted, without fear or favor, by the talented officers in charge of the prosecution and the defence, and it probably will result in Congressional action in regard to what should be allowed or disallowed in Army medical practice on remote frontiers."

AMONG the cases now before the Committee on Claims of the Senate is the historical one concerning the U. S. private brig *Gen. Armstrong*, destroyed by a British fleet in the neutral port of Fayal, belonging to the kingdom of Portugal, in September, 1814. The *Armstrong* was commanded by the late Commodore Samuel C. Reid, of New York, and his son, Col. Sam. C. Reid, is now prose, cutting this claim in behalf of himself and the heirs of the officers and crew. It is alleged that the battle of the *Armstrong* so crippled and delayed the British fleet, which was destined for New Orleans, that it was the means of saving Louisiana from capture by the British, as Gen. Jackson's forces only arrived four days previous to the English fleet, which was delayed over ten days at Fayal in refitting and burying their dead. Their loss was nearly 300 in killed and wounded, while the loss of the Americans was only two killed and seven wounded.

A *Herald* despatch reports that Gen. Grant and his party arrived at Marseilles at noon, Jan. 22. An afternoon reception was held at the consulate, where General Grant met the leading citizens of Marseilles. At noon on Friday, Jan. 24, the party embarked on the French steamship *Labourdonsais* for India, via Suez. The party embraced General and Mrs. Grant, ex-Secretary Borie, Lieut.-Col. Frederick D. Grant, Dr. Keating, of Philadelphia, and the *Herald* correspondent. The people of Marseilles evinced great interest in the General's departure. The ships in the harbor were dressed with flags and streamers. Gen. Grant and his party seemed in the best of health and spirits. Marshal McMahon has sent orders to the French admirals on foreign stations and to the governors of French colonies to treat ex-President Grant with all the honors due to the head of an independent State. The steamer will touch at Naples and Alexandria.

BRIG.-GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY, commanding the Department of Dakota, received the compliment of a public dinner recently from the citizens of Hartford, Conn., who are justly proud of him as a distinguished son of Connecticut. Among those reported present were Governor Andrews, Adjutant-General Harland, Dr. George C. Jarvis, formerly of General Terry's staff; William Faxon, formerly chief clerk and assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Charles Dudley Warner; of the club, General Franklin, ex-Governor Hawley, Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, ex-Lieutenant Governor Sill, Dr. Taft, E. T. Welles, son of the late Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, J. Tisdale, E. S. Tyler, Colonel F. W. Cheney, Dr. Gatling, of Gatling gun fame, C. Nichols Beach, James G. Batterson, George P. Brinley, W. F. Warner, T. F. Plunkett, George E. Hatch, J. Watson Beach, J. D. Browne, and several others. The dining room was decorated with American flags, wreaths, and, in evergreen, the word "Welcome." Of Gen. Terry the *Hartford Courant* says: "The gallant General was most heartily and enthusiastically welcomed by his friends. In the course of the evening, in obedience to an earnest request, he gave an exceedingly interesting sketch of the condition of Indian affairs in the Northwestern Territories, adding his opinions concerning the present and future of the Indian race. Many questions were asked and answered. Brigadier-General Alfred Howe Terry, of the Regular Army, holds the highest rank attained by any volunteer of the late war. He was born in Hartford, the son of Alfred Terry, Esq., and grandson of Major Nathaniel Terry, a former major of the Governor's Foot Guards, Mayor of Hartford, and representative in Congress in 1817-18, a citizen whose character, appearance and influence are the subjects of well known tradition among the older inhabitants. General Terry's great-grandfather was Colonel Jeremiah Wadsworth, of Hartford, once commissary-general under General Washington, and afterward holding a similar position under General Rochambeau, commanding the French forces during the Revolutionary war. General Terry, bred a lawyer, practising in New Haven, studying civil engineering, and also military science and art, rising from the rank of private in the New Haven Grays to the command of the 2d regiment of Connecticut militia, entered the war against the rebellion as colonel of the 3d Connecticut (three months) regiment of volunteers. Immediately afterward, as colonel, he raised the 7th Connecticut. Commissioned as brigadier-general in May, 1862, and afterward in Virginia as major-general, always in the most active service, he commanded the land forces in the capture of Fort Fisher, and closed his war service as commander of the Department of Virginia, in the summer of 1865, performing valuable services in the early stages of reconstruction there. After the capture of Fort Fisher he was commissioned brigadier-general of the Regular Army and received the thanks of Congress. During the ensuing thirteen years he has held very important commands in the Southern States and in the Northwest, where his department covered the haunts of the hostile Sioux. In the estimation of Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan, he holds a very high rank as a skillful soldier and wise manager of the great interests committed to his charge. The opportunity hastily seized by the club, is the first that it has been possible for the citizens of Hartford to avail themselves of to compliment this distinguished son of our city."

A CRIPPLED SOLDIER IN COURT.

"Drank? Yes: that's what the policeman said. Reform? I will—when I am dead. A man that's short a leg and arm. Don't need to give the cops alarm: And drink drowns weary pain, I've found, And helps a fellow graveyard bound. I 'steal' to quench this cursed thirst? If I was whole you'd hardly durst. To ask me that, Judge though you are, I fought with Sherman in the war! This empty sleeve bore chevrons then; I wore 'em in the Devil's Glen; And old Tecumseh thanked me, too, And said I'd glorify the blue; And only for my wounds, I say I'd been an officer that day. The color-sergeant, Reckless Joe? That's me, of course, but how'd you know? What!—you led the 'Bummers' Own? You rode that mare, the kickin' roan? Why!—yes, my God! It's really him! Judge—Colonel!—pehaw, how dim My peepers get! Discharged? No fine? Come to your house at one? To dine? A man once more, 'mong other men! I think I'll try to live again!"

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*.
JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*.

'BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law.
NAVIGATION—Commodore William D. Whiting.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English.
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Med. Director J. Winthrop Taylor.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. General Geo. F. Cutter.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Masby.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.
PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASTLEY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mulhaly.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore E. R. Colahan, Mare Island.
Commodore George M. Ransom, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Febiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Commodore Pierce Crosby, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.
Commodore Geo. M. Ransom, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tallapoosa* left Norfolk January 29 for Washington.

THE *Essex* arrived at Montevideo on December 22 from St. Helena.

THE *Powhatan* will sail from Norfolk about February 1 on a cruise through the West Indies.

CAPTAIN E. BARRETT has been examined by the medical and admiralty boards, and passed for promotion.

WHILE the temporary repairs required to be made to the *Fortune*, at Norfolk, her officers and crew will be transferred to the *Pinta*.

THE *Constitution* expects to touch at New York before she goes to Philadelphia, to land certain articles which the *Supply* could not take.

THE Naval Committee of the Senate have reported adversely on the petition of Lieut. Wm. H. Everett to be advanced on the Navy list.

CAPTAIN JOHN IRWIN, late in command of the steamship *Pensacola* is returning home on account of family affliction.

SURGEON EDWARD S. MATTHEWS has been ordered to the *Lackawanna* as the relief of Surgeon S. B. Kennedy recently tried by Court-martial and sent to the United States.

A DESPATCH dated Funchal, Madeira, January 27, 1879, says: "The British bark *Diadem* has been in collision with the United States sailing ship *Supply*. The bark's crew were saved and landed at this port by the *Supply*."

FROM a despatch received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Le Roy, dated at Villefranche, January 6, it appears that the *Trenton* arrived at that port December 30 from Naples. The *Alliance* was still at Smyrna. The *Gettysburg* arrived at Villefranche January 1, the *Wyoming* December 24, and the *Enterprise* January 4.

THE recent inspections of the *Vandalia*, commanded by Commander H. B. Robeson, and *Marion*, commanded by Commander R. F. Bradford, show those vessels to be in an efficient and clean condition. The extremely cold weather was unfavorable for many of the exercises and drills, but such as could be gone through with indicated that the discipline of the vessels had been fully maintained.

A JOINT resolution before Congress, H. R. 213, authorizes Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. Navy, to accept "the Grand Cross of Naval Merit with a white badge, tendered him by His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, as a mark of His Majesty's appreciation of the services rendered to the officers and crew of the wrecked war-ship *Pizarro*, belonging to His Catholic Majesty's navy."

A JOINT resolution now before Congress, S. R. 49, authorizes the President to appoint Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon a medical inspector in the United States Navy. Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon, U. S. Navy, "distinguished himself during the yellow fever epidemic at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Florida, in 1874, by leaving a northern station, and accepting temporary service at that post after the surgeon and passed assistant surgeon on duty there had died of the disease."

FROM a private source we learn that the last letter from Mr. Agassiz reports the survey steamer *Blake* at St. Thomas, January 10. His deep hauls (lowest 2,412 fathoms) bring up chiefly animals previously found by the British steamer *Challenger*; while those from 1,000 fathoms or less show many new forms. Mr. Agassiz speaks especially of extraordinary and beautiful sponges in numbers, and of the small star fishes called brittle stars or ophiurans, which live almost everywhere on the deep bottoms. He proposes to do his chief work along the Windward Islands, from about St. Thomas, south to the N. E.

coast of South America. His use of the small wire rope, first tried last year, is an incalculable improvement for speed and everything else, and the celebrated *Challenger* apparatus may be considered as antiquated as a muzzle loader.

MR. HARRIS' bill to establish a Board of Assistants for the Navy, H. R. 5753, which was introduced Jan. 7th, provides for a board consisting of the Chiefs of the Bureaus of Yards and Docks, Ordnance, Construction and Repair, Equipment and Recruiting, and Steam Engineering, and five others—two line officers not below the rank of captain, one expert in naval construction, one expert in steam engineering, and one expert in naval ordnance, these experts to be appointed from officers of the Navy, of the line or staff, active or retired, or from civil life, at the discretion of the President; the first members of the board to be appointed for irregular periods, service after that to be for five years. The Secretary of the Navy is to detail an officer to serve as Secretary of the Board. The rest of the bill is substantially the same as last year (published in the JOURNAL of May 4, 1878), except that the power to regulate employees is taken from the board.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* of January 21 says: "The training ship *Portsmouth* is now in the dry dock in the hands of the workmen, who are to thoroughly clean and repair her bottom, and repair such other of her woodwork as may be found necessary. We had the pleasure of visiting the ship yesterday, and were astonished to find so great neatness and such perfect order, notwithstanding the 150 apprentice boys, who are now being educated to the duties of seamen and destined to be United States sailors, and are likely to be a most important element in the greater efficiency of our naval service in the future. The *Portsmouth* will remain at this Navy-yard for the next three months. The fine brass band of the flagship *Powhatan* will give an open air serenade in compliment to Commodore J. B. Creighton this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Navy-yard Park, unless the weather is inclement. Mr. Julius Gaskins, chief clerk of Construction Department, has recovered from his recent sickness, and was performing his duties as usual yesterday. Colonel M. R. Kintzing will succeed Major Dawson in command of the marine battalion of the Navy-yard, and will assume charge on the 1st of February. In the meanwhile First Lieutenant Francis H. Harrington is acting commandant of the United States troops at this station. Rear Admiral Robert Wyman, is expected to reach his ship this morning, having returned from a short visit to Washington."

IN the admiralty division of the High Court of Justice, London, an action has been brought by the owners of the steam tug *Admiral* against the United States ship *Constitution* to recover £1,500 for salvage. The sum of £200 had been tendered to the owners of the tug, but was rejected. The plaintiffs' motion to arrest the frigate and her cargo was argued. The counsel for the ship, under instructions by the United States Minister, Mr. Welsh, claimed that the *Constitution* and her cargo were not within the jurisdiction of the court. Minister Welsh, in his letter of instructions to the solicitors employed, says: "The *Constitution* is a national ship, and her cargo was in charge of the United States Government for public purposes. Under the circumstances I cannot recognize that the High Court of Justice has any jurisdiction." The counsel for the Crown also opposed the motion, and said that the granting of the application might even result in war between Great Britain and the United States. Sir Robert Joseph Phillimore said that in no case had such an application as this been granted, and there was no circumstance in this case to take it out of the ordinary category. The *Constitution* sailed Wednesday, January 29, homeward bound. A government tug took her outside the Needles. Her repairs were merely nominal. The officers have been the guests of the naval and military commanders at Portsmouth. The total of the salvage claims made, principally by the owners of the steamtugs, is £4,200, of which £1,330 have actually been paid. The remuneration which was offered was accepted in every case except in the one adjudicated.

REAR ADMIRAL C. R. P. RODGERS, commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Pacific Station, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date Panama, January 14, the movements of the vessels of his command. The flagship *Pensacola* anchored in the Bay of Panama January 9, and found there the *Alaska*. The *Lackawanna* came in January 11. The *Pensacola*, since the last report, had visited Acapulco, La Libertad, and La Union, ports of San Salvador; Corinto, in Nicaragua, and Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica. At all these places civilities were exchanged with the authorities. At Punta Arenas the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, Don Lomas Guardia, visited the *Pensacola*, and was received with appropriate honors. The *Lackawanna* also visited the ports above mentioned, and, in addition, Amapala, in Honduras. The *Adams* was at Callao, and would remain in the South Pacific until the flagship should fall in with her. She would then go to Panama. The presence of the *Adams* was still important near Peru. The *Lackawanna* remains for the present at Panama. The *Alaska* is to visit the Central American ports, and then go to Sa Francisco, where she will remain about a month, and then visit the Sandwich Islands. The Admiral re-

ports having inspected the ships, and found them in effective condition. The *Tuscarora* arrived at Panama on January 14, and would leave about the 23d, to continue her surveys under special instructions of the Department. The *Pensacola* would leave for Chili and Peru about January 24. Health of squadron excellent.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JAN. 25.—Commander Francis M. Bance, to command the *Marion* on the 5th February.
Lieutenant William I. Moore, Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, Passed Assistant Surgeon John H. Hall, Boatwain Charles E. Rich, and Acting Sailmaker Frank Watson to the *Marion* on the 5th February.
Lieutenant Wm. F. Low, Surgeon J. Rufus Tryon, Acting Gunner Patrick Lynch, and Acting Carpenter Leon Kidoux, to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Boatswain Edwin J. Allen, to the *New Hampshire*, at Port Royal, S. C.
JAN. 27.—Commander M. L. Johnson, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Station.
Lieutenant John C. Rich, to the *Navy-yard*, League Island, on the 1st February.
Lieutenant Franklin Harford, to ordnance duty at the *Navy-yard*, New York, on the 1st February.
Master James H. Bull, to temporary duty at the *Torpedo Station* on the 15th February.
Surgeon E. S. Matthews, to the *Lockawanna*, Pacific Station, per steamer of January 30 from New York.
Assistant Engineer John D. Sloan, to the *Plymouth*, at Boston.
Boatswain James Nash, to special duty at the *Navy-yard*, Boston.
Carpenter Wm. A. Barry, to duty at the *Navy-yard*, Boston.
JAN. 28.—Master Gustavus C. Hannus, to the *Vandalia*, at Boston.
JAN. 29.—Mate John Oden'hal, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at New York.

DETACHED.

JAN. 25.—Commander Robert F. Bradford, from the command of the *Marion* on the 5th February, and ordered to duty as inspector of ordnance at the *Navy-yard*, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 10th February.
Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glase, from the command of the *Nautical School Ship Jamestown*, at the *Navy-yard*, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.
Lieutenant Edward A. Field, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Marion* on the 5th February.
Lieutenant Joseph N. Hemphill, from the *Navy-yard*, Washington, and ordered to the *Naval Observatory*.
Lieutenant Richard Mitchell, from the *Coast Survey steamer Hassler*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant E. S. Prime, from the *Coast Survey steamer McArthur*, and placed on waiting orders.
Lieutenant Charles O. Allibone, from the *Navy-yard*, League Island, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Lieutenant Clifford H. West, from the *Navy-yard*, New York, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Ensign Robert M. Doyle, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Ensign Wm. Winder, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Ensign John A. Sherman, from the receiving ship *Passaic*, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Ensign Charles F. Parnum, from the *Nautical School Ship Jamestown*, and ordered to the *Coast Survey steamer Hassler*.
Ensign Lucian Flynn, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Ensigns Richard H. Townley and Frank H. Holmes, from the *Nautical School Ship Jamestown*, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the *Alert*.
Lieutenants Wm. A. Hadden and Henry O. Handy; Ensigns F. A. Winer and E. S. Hotchkiss; Surgeon Geo. H. Cook, Boatwain John Hall, Carpenter S. H. Maloon, and Sailmaker John T. Bailey, from the *Vandalia* on the 5th February, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.
Lieut. Geo. A. Norris and John W. Hagenman; Ensign Clinton H. Lyeth, Midshipmen Robert C. Hay and Abraham E. Culver, Boatwain Francis Bullard and Carpenter Henry R. Philbrick, from the *Marion* on the 5th February, and placed on waiting orders.
Master Wm. P. Elliott, from the *Nautical School Ship Jamestown*, and ordered to the *Coast Survey steamer McArthur*.
Assistant Surgeon Frank C. Dale, from the *Nautical School Ship Jamestown*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*.
Assistant Surgeon Samuel W. Bittle, from the *Marion* on the 5th February, and ordered to duty at the *Naval Hospital*, New York.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, from the *Marion* on the 5th February, and ordered to settle accounts.
Acting Boatwain Dennis Twigg, from the *New Hampshire*, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
Gunner Cornelius Dugan, from the *Vandalia* on the 5th February, and ordered to duty in charge of the *Naval Magazine*, Fort Mifflin, on the 12th February.
Gunner John Russell, from the *Navy-yard*, Washington, on the 31st January, and ordered to duty at the *Naval Magazine*, Washington.
Gunner Robert H. Crose, from the *Naval Magazine*, Fort Mifflin, on February 12, and placed on waiting orders.
Gunner Samuel Crose, from the *Naval Magazine*, Washington, on the 31st January, and ordered to the *Marion* on the 5th Feb.
Gunner Geo. Fouze, from the *Marion* on the 5th February, and ordered to ordnance duty at the *Navy-yard*, Washington, on the 12th February.
Carpenter Thomas P. Smith, from the *Navy-yard*, Boston, and ordered to the *Marion* on the 5th February.
Sailmaker Isaiah E. Crowell, from the *Navy-yard*, Boston, and ordered to the *Vandalia* on the 5th February.
JAN. 27.—Lieutenant W. W. Gilpatrick, from the *Coast Survey steamer Hassler*, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Engineer John G. Bruenahan, from special duty at the *Navy-yard*, New York, and ordered to the *Marion* on the 5th February.
Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. S. Gates, and Cadet Engineers G. H. T. Babbitt, F. H. Eldredge and A. de Ruiz, from the *Marion* on the 5th February, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

REVOKED.

The orders of Surgeon Thomas Hillard to the *Lockawanna* and placed on waiting orders.
The orders of Lieutenant Clifford H. West to the *Vandalia* and ordered to remain on duty at the *Navy-yard*, New York.

RESIGNED.

Stephen K. Radford as an assistant paymaster in the *Navy*, to take effect January 28.

TRANSFERRED.

William Gibson, a commander on the retired list, has been transferred to the active list as a lieutenant-commander at the end of the list and to rank from July 16, 1864.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the *Navy* of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending January 29, 1878:
James Byrne, beneficiary, January 15, *Naval Hospital*, Philadelphia.
William Newton, ordinary seaman and naval apprentice, November 20, 1875, U. S. S. *Adams*, at Valparaiso.

CHANGE OF OFFICERS ON THE PACIFIC STATION.

On the 14th January Ensigns J. M. Helm and G. M. Stoney were transferred from the *Alaska* to the *Tuscarora*; and on the 10th January Cadet Midshipmen F. M. Bostick and J. H. Glennon from the *Lockawanna* to the *Alaska*; and on the 15th Jan. Cadet Midshipmen A. N. Wood and G. F. Omsby from the *Pensacola* to the *Alaska*.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 16.—Major L. L. Dawson is suspended from rank and duty for eighteen months, and on half pay from Jan. 15, by sentence of general court-martial.
JAN. 24.—Leave of absence of First Lieutenant A. Palmer is extended until May 15, 1879.

COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE.

OPERATIONS OF THE FLEET BEFORE TRIPOLI IN 1804.

Conclusion of the paper read before the Naval Institute by Prof. J. R. Soley, U. S. N.

[During the winter which followed the bold expedition under Decatur, by which the captured Philadelphia was destroyed in the harbor of Tripoli, Commodore Preble was busily occupied in preparing for the summer's operations. The blockade was continued in spite of the weather, and by spring six gunboats had been obtained from the King of Naples with a complement of 35 men each, and two bomb vessels or mortar boats with 40 men each. 12 of these on each boat were Neapolitans, the rest were from the fleet. The gun boats were 25-ton vessels, flat bottomed, and not fitted for sea and had to be towed, and then only in good weather. In June an unsuccessful attempt was made to negotiate with the Pasha. July 21st, Commodore Preble, who had been absent conducting his preparations, rejoined the blockading squadron.]

The squadron now consisted of the frigate *Constitution*, the brig *Argus*, *Siren*, and *Scourge* (the last of which was a captured blockade runner); the schooners *Nautilus*, *Vixen*, and *Enterprise*; six gunboats and two bomb vessels or mortar boats.

The gunboats were arranged in two divisions and commanded as follows:

First division—No. 1, Capt. Richard Somers; No. 2, Lieut. James Decatur; No. 3, Lieut. Joshua Blake.

Second division—No. 4, Capt. Stephen Decatur; No. 5, Lieut. Joseph Bainbridge; No. 6, Lieut. John Trippe.

The mortar boats were commanded by Lieut. John H. Dent and Lieut. Robeson.

From the time of Commodore Preble's arrival, on the 25th of July, until the 10th of September, when he was relieved of the command, Tripoli was closely pressed by the whole force of the United States in those waters. Attacks followed each other in rapid succession whenever the treacherous weather would permit, and every measure was resorted to that could harass or annoy the enemy. In addition to the batteries the harbor was now defended by 19 gunboats, 2 galleys, 2 schooners of 8 guns each, and a 10 gun brig, ranged in order of battle, at secure moorings, inside the long range of rocks and shoals, which extended in an easterly direction for two miles. These rocks covered the harbor on the northern side, and protected it from the northerly gales which blow incessantly on this coast. The blockading squadron lay in an exposed position to the north of the rocks, and the shoals prevented the *Constitution* from approaching near enough to the gunboats to destroy them. The channels were winding and dangerous, and the enemy had every advantage in his familiarity with the ground. Under such circumstances any imprudence would have been fatal to the squadron.

For the first week continued gales from the N. and N.E. prevented an attack. Everything was in readiness, but there was no choice but to wait. By the 3d of August the weather had moderated and the squadron stood in for the town. The gunboats and bombs were still in tow of the larger vessels. Early in the afternoon of this day, as the squadron approached the town, it was noticed that the Tripolitan gunboats had ventured outside the rocks. Under these favorable circumstances the Commodore determined to make an attack. The gunboats and bombs were cast off, and at half past two the bombs began the action by throwing shells into the town. The wind was from the east, and the enemy's gunboats were arranged in three divisions. The eastern or van division of nine boats lay outside the line of rocks. The centre of seven boats lay within the rocks as a reserve. The western division, of five boats, was directly under the western batteries. The American flotilla of 6 gunboats advanced gallantly to attack the Tripolitans more than three times their number. Their object was to get to windward of the enemy, and make a concentrated attack on the first division. Capt. Somers, in No. 1, failed of his purpose, owing to the bad sailing of his boat, and, falling off to leeward, engaged single handed the enemy's rear. The force of his attack drove the five boats to take refuge within the rocks after the loss of many of their men. Lieut. James Decatur, in No. 2, engaged one of the enemy's van, and forced it to surrender; but as he was stepping on board of the prize to take possession he was treacherously shot, and fell mortally wounded. The officer second in command of the boat then hauled off. Lieut. Blake, in No. 3, for some unexplained reason failed to close with the enemy, but taking a position to windward, kept up a fire from a distance.

Of the second division, Capt. Decatur, in No. 4, carried two of the Tripolitan gunboats in quick succession by boarding, after severe and bloody conflicts. The slaughter in these two hand-to-hand fights was so great, that out of 60 officers and men on board the Tripolitans, 33 were killed outright and the rest made prisoners; 19 of them being badly wounded. The fury of our men carried everything before them, yet the wounds of the captain and 3 men were the only injuries they suffered. No. 5, under Lieut. Bainbridge, had her latteen yard shot away early in the action, and so was prevented from making any captures; but she galled the enemy by a steady fire, and, upon their retreat, pursued them close upon the rocks. Lieut. Trippe, in No. 6, also attacking the windward division of the enemy, ran alongside of a large boat and boarded her, with Midshipman Henley and 9 men, but his own boat fell off before more could get over. The Tripolitan had 36 men on board, and the boarding party of 11 found themselves on the deck of a hostile boat opposed to more than three times their number. It was a perilous moment, but a moment which gave

them no time for seeing the apparent hopelessness of the combat. In an instant they were engaged in a pell-mell fight, and almost before they knew it, 14 of the enemy were lying dead, and the rest, 23 in number, had surrendered. This astonishing result was brought about by the sheer pluck and fighting powers of the boarders. Trippe, the commander, received eleven sabre wounds, and three of his men were wounded; but, besides these, no one was hurt.

Meanwhile, a constant fire was kept up from the ships and mortar boats upon the town, the batteries, and the reserve division of the enemy's gunboats. Twice they attempted to come out, and joined by the others which had been defeated by Somers, to rally and renew the contest; but each time they were covered and checked by the fire of the *Constitution*. Three of them were sunk in this way, and the decks of many of them were cleared. Several times the batteries were silenced, and many shells were exploded in the town.

At half-past four the wind came round to the north, and made it dangerous to remain near the shore. The bombs and gunboats were signalled to retire from action. The wind freshened from the N.E., and the *Constitution* tacked and fired two broadsides in stays, which drove the Tripolitans out of the castle and brought down the minaret of a mosque. The larger vessels took the gunboats and their prizes in tow, and at 5 o'clock the squadron was brought to, two miles from the batteries. Lieut. James Decatur was brought on board the *Constitution*, and died in a few moments after he reached the ship. Of all the officers and men engaged in this bloody conflict he was the only one killed on the American side. Thirteen others were wounded. Thus ended the first attack on Tripoli, in which the best results had been accomplished at the smallest cost of life.

The next movement was made on the 7th, the intervening four days being taken up with repairs. The prizes taken on the 3d had increased the number of gunboats to nine, and some changes had been made in the officers of the first six.

The three new gunboats were commanded as follows: No. 7, Lieut. William M. Crane; No. 8, Lieut. Jonathan Thorn; No. 9, Lieut. James R. Caldwell, with Midshipman John S. Dorsey and Midshipman Robert T. Spence.

The bombs were ordered to take their position in a bay to the westward and throw shells into the city; while the gunboats were to silence a 7-gun battery which commanded the entrance to the bay. At 9 in the morning the *Constitution* was at anchor 6 miles from the city. The other vessels lay 3 miles within her. It was nearly calm, but with a strong current setting in to the eastward. The gunboats and bombs advanced slowly to the attack with sails and oars. The *Constitution* had her topsails and top gallant sails set ready for the first breeze; and at half-past one, when a light wind sprang up from the N.E., she weighed and stood in. As the wind was on shore it was imprudent for any of the larger vessels to join in the attack; for if a mast were shot away the loss of the ship would probably ensue. At half-past two the signal was made for the gunboats and the bombs to begin the attack, and they at once opened a tremendous fire upon the town and batteries. In the course of two hours the 7-gun battery, with the exception of one gun, was silenced, and the walls were almost wholly destroyed. The bombs threw about 50 shells into the town, and though in an exposed and dangerous position, suffered no loss in men.

The enemy's gunboats and galleys were all in motion under the batteries, apparently with the intention of attacking our flotilla; but the *Constitution*, *Nautilus*, and *Enterprise*, were to windward, ready to cut them off from the harbor, if they should venture out; while the *Siren* and *Vixen* remained to leeward, to support and cover any of our boats that might be disabled. The enemy thought it best to remain within the rocks.

At half-past three, one of the prize gunboats, No. 9, was blown up by a hot shot which passed through her magazine, and immediately sank. The explosion killed Lieut. Caldwell, the commander, Midshipman Dorsey and 8 petty officers and men. Midshipman Spence and the rest of the crew were picked up unhurt.

At half-past five the wind freshened from the N. N. E., and all the boats were signalled to retire from the action. The total loss in the engagement was 13 killed and six wounded, but among them were two of the most promising and valuable officers in the squadron. The gunboats were somewhat cut up, but no serious damage was felt except in the loss of No. 9. Five hundred 24-pounder shot had been thrown into the town, which told severely on the houses and forts.

During the engagement a strange sail had been seen to the northward, and the *Argus* was sent in chase. It proved to be the *John Adams*, Capt. Chauncey, from the United States. She was the first of a new squadron. The reinforcement, so much needed, and so long asked for by Commodore Preble, was now on the way, but not in the form he had hoped. The Government had at last decided to send out an overwhelming force. As only two captains junior to Preble were in the United States, and as the law required an officer of this grade for the command of a frigate, the Department had no choice but to supersede him. The *John Adams* brought despatches from the Secretary approving his conduct of his command, and expressing the thanks of the President. But these compliments, however grateful, could hardly so thin the wounded feelings of the disappointed commander. In his private journal, kept in his own hand in the solitude of his cabin, and meant only for his own eye, after the account of the battle, and the arrival of Chauncey, we find this painful entry: "How much my feelings are lacerated by this superciliousness at the moment of victory, cannot be described, and can be felt only by an officer placed in my mortifying situa-

tion." But no word of official complaint escapes him. In his despatch to the Secretary he only regrets that the reduced size of the naval establishment deprives him of the satisfaction of subduing the Pasha, while in the chief command; and he acknowledges, with a graceful union of respect and dignity, the expression of official approval.

The John Adams had unfortunately left her gun carriages on board the other ships, before sailing, and the only assistance she could give was by reinforcing the reduced crews of the other vessels. Capt. Chauncey was ordered to remain with the squadron, and at all the later engagements he came on board the Constitution with a large detachment of men.

On the 10th a proposal came from the Pasha through the French Consul, to treat for peace, the ransom of the American prisoners being fixed at \$150,000. These were the only conditions offered. The terms of the last negotiation, made before the action of the 8d of August, had been fixed by the Pasha at half a million; and this enormous reduction in his demand had been solely due to Preble's operations. Nevertheless, the offer was rejected.

Commodore Preble now decided to renew the attack without waiting for the expected squadron. Ten days of bad weather kept the vessels away from the coast, and the plan was postponed from day to day. Meanwhile, Capt. Decatur and Capt. Chauncey had taken advantage of a favorable night to reconnoitre the harbor, and find out the arrangement of the enemy's flotilla at night. They rowed in two small boats to the western rocks, and found the Tripolitan gunboats anchored in a line abreast from the mole to the Pasha's castle, with their heads to the eastward. Having obtained the necessary information, the Commodore planned a night attack, and on the 21st, at 8 o'clock in the evening, the squadron stood in for the town. At midnight it fell calm, and the ships remained outside, while the gunboats went in with the bombs in tow. The bombardment began at 2 o'clock and lasted till daylight, when the boats were drawn off.

For the next four days the weather prevented any operations, but on the night of the 28th the attack was repeated with better success. This time the bombs were not in a condition to be brought into action, and they remained with the John Adams, Scourge, and transports, at anchor seven miles from the town. The Constitution was anchored two miles to the N. E. of Fort English, and the light vessels and gunboats were ordered to take their position close to the rocks, at the entrance to the harbor, within grape-shot distance of the Pasha's castle. All the boats in the squadron were officered and manned and attached to the gunboats. At three in the morning the boats anchored with springs on, within pistol shot of the rocks, and began a brisk fire upon the town, forts, and shipping. This was kept up till daylight. By this time the ammunition on board the boats was nearly exhausted, and the Constitution weighed and stood in to the harbor, at the same time signalling to the brigs and schooners to take the gunboats in tow, and withdraw from the action. The frigate opened fire on the enemy's gunboats, which were engaged with our fleet, and by sinking one and disabling two others, caused them all to retreat to the mole. When she came within musket shot of the mole battery she brought to, and for nearly an hour poured a steady fire of round shot, grape, and canister into the town, the castle, and the batteries. The castle and two of the batteries were silenced, and a Tunisian vessel was sunk in the mole. Shortly after 6 A. M. the Constitution hauled off.

During this action the ships suffered only in their sails and rigging, and that not to any serious extent. Not a man was hurt on board the Constitution. A boat belonging to the John Adams was sunk by a double-headed shot, and three men were killed. This was the only loss on the American side. On the other hand, the bombardment did great damage in the town. According to the account of the master of a Spanish vessel which came out of the harbor a few days later, the loss of life and the destruction of property had been greater than at any time before.

THE FIFTH AND LAST ATTACK UPON TRIPOLI.

The next attack was made on the 3d of September. It was the fifth regular demonstration made against Tripoli by Commodore Preble, and the last in which the squadron took part. At two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind being from the eastward, and the squadron lying 2½ miles to the N. N. E., the Tripolitan gunboats were seen working up against the wind in the eastern part of the harbor. The object of this manoeuvre was to keep to windward of our gunboats in case they entered the harbor to attack the town. By this time the Tripolitans understood Commodore Preble's tactics so well that they were nearly certain what to expect in any given state of the wind and current, and they prepared themselves accordingly. Their manoeuvre in this case was so far successful that our gunboats were obliged to engage them to windward, while only the bombs were able to take a position from which they could shell the town. The bombs reached their station at half-past three, and opened fire. As our gunboats approached, firing upon the Tripolitan flotilla, the latter took refuge behind the reef of rocks under cover of the forts on this side of the harbor. Near Fort English and a little to the westward, an earthwork had lately been thrown up by the American prisoners, working under compulsion. The two batteries mounted 14 guns between them, and their fire was now brought to bear upon the American gunboats. Presently the Siren, the Argus, and the other light vessels came up, and the action was divided. One division of the gunboats, together with the men-of-war, attacked the forts while the other division pressed the flotilla.

Meanwhile, the bombs kept up the bombardment of the city, though exposed to a continuous circle of fire from all the batteries of the inner harbor. Seeing their unprotected situation, Commodore Preble ran down in the Constitution, and brought to within the

bombs, to divert the enemy. In this position he fired eleven broadsides, which silenced one of the batteries, and did much damage to the town and fortifications.

The action had lasted about one hour, when the wind increased and came round to the northward. It was imprudent to remain in position any longer, and the signal was made to retire. Fifty shells had been thrown into the town, and four hundred shot were fired by the boats. On the American side there was no loss of men, and the vessels, as usual, were only slightly injured. The Tripolitans were more expert in tactics than in gunnery.

[To hasten matters Commodore Preble decided to convert the Intrepid into a fire ship. 100 barrels of powder were stored in her magazine to be fired by a fuse, and she was sent in, with Captain Richd. Somers, of the Nautilus, who had volunteered, in command. With him were Lieut. Henry Wadsworth and Lieut. Joseph Israel of the Constitution. They took with them four men from the Nautilus and six from the Constitution. On the evening of the 4th of September the expedition was undertaken.]

Though the night was thick, and there was only a faint starlight, the Intrepid was sighted from the Tripolitan batteries between the mole and the point of rocks, and they at once opened fire upon her. She went on her course towards the mole, where the enemy's gunboats were at anchor, and in a few minutes was out of sight of the other vessels. Suddenly, before the time allowed had passed, before she could possibly have reached her destination, the explosion took place. There was a quick flash, a sheet of flame, a report—then the sound of bursting shells, and cries of alarm from the city; and then—silence.

What happened on board the Intrepid has from that day to this been a matter of conjecture. The three ships (sent in to pick up the retreating boats) remained for hours off the western passage, but saw no signs of boats or men. The Tripolitan batteries ceased firing at once, but this appears to have been rather from panic than from any injury they received. 13 bodies drifted ashore in the course of the next day, and Capt. Bainbridge was taken to see them, but they were all so burnt and disfigured as to be unrecognizable. There can be no doubt that they were those of the officers and crew of the Intrepid. As far as is known, no Tripolitans were killed by the explosion. No certain account was ever given by the Tripolitans of the events of the night, and to this day it is unknown whether any injury was inflicted on the enemy.

With this melancholy event Preble's operations came to a close. The bad season was upon him, when attacks were impossible, and even blockading dangerous and difficult. The Constitution and two of the small ships remained off Tripoli, and the rest of the squadron was sent into port. On the 10th of September, the President, Commodore Barron's flagship, and the Constellation, appeared in sight, and Preble gave up his command.

[And when Rodgers, whom Barron's illness placed in command, arrived before Tripoli in the following spring to begin operations there was no fighting to be done. After a week's negotiation on the 3d of June a treaty was signed on board the flag-ship, and Bainbridge and his companions set at liberty. Though others distinguished themselves, to Preble is to be accorded the highest credit in this war, as the one who with the most insignificant means had accomplished the greatest results.]

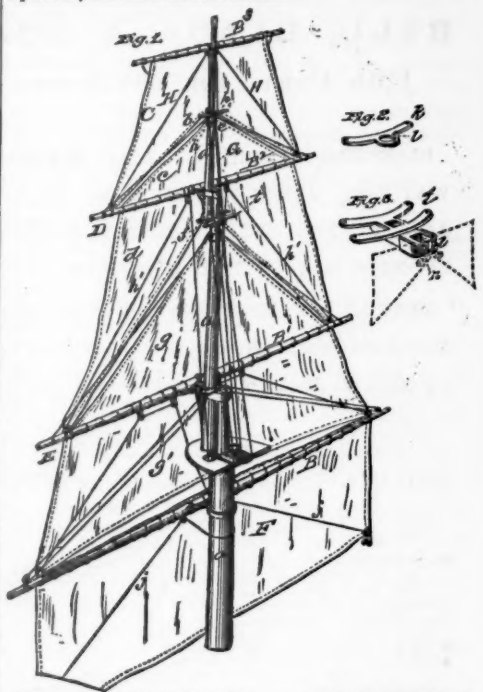
Preble's success in inspiring the enemy with a fear of America was partly due to the officers under him. The foremost of these was Stephen Decatur. Every attempt of Decatur's met with success, and was carried out with a dash and brilliancy that delighted and dazzled people. He was a man of greater personal attractions than Preble, and his exploits appealed more to the imagination, so that he became the popular hero of the war.

His comrades were not unworthy of him nor of their commander. Doubtless the lapse of seventy years adds something to the lustre of our naval heroes of the past; but there was gathered at Tripoli in 1804 a body of officers that it would be hard to surpass in later history. There was McDonough, who won the victory of Lake Champlain; Lawrence, the commander of the Chesapeake; Hull, who in 1812 carried the Constitution successfully away from the British squadron, and a month afterwards captured one of his late pursuers; Stewart, the captor of the Cyane and the Levant; Blakely, who sunk the Avon; and Chauncey, the commander on Lake Ontario. Among the younger officers there were Spence and Henley, Charles Morris and the younger Bainbridge. They fought for no unworthy object—the abolition of piracy in the Mediterranean, and the liberation of their brother officers. These officers themselves—Bainbridge, Porter, Jones, and Bidlee—were among the best who won distinction in the war of 1812. Among the great names of this war, there is only one that we miss in Preble's squadron. To Perry alone is a place wanting in this company of illustrious men. He was condemned to inaction in the squadron of Morris the year before, and he returned with Barron to see the close of the contest; but the opportunity that would have called forth all his talents and all his energies was denied him by fortune.

Of those whose lives were sacrificed to secure this great result, but one word remains to be said—a word not to be lightly spoken. Others perhaps were as brave, others as ready to give their lives for their country; but these only were called to make the sacrifice. And note one thing—they were all young men; hardly one of them more than five and twenty. To the enthusiasm and ready obedience of boys, they joined the courage and earnestness and self-reliance of men. Decatur, killed in a hand-to-hand fight with the Turks; Caldwell and Dorsey, blown up in the heat of an action; Somers, after leading his gunboats with the same coolness and gallantry through six successive engagements—Somers, and his devoted companions, Wadsworth and Israel, who volunteered for an enterprise whose danger they well understood—all perished in the very flower of their early manhood.

REEFING AND FURLING SAILS.

THE accompanying cut illustrates an improvement in reefing and furling sails, for which a patent is asked by Wm. H. Spooner, of Portsmouth, Va. The extract which follows, from the specification by Mr Spooner, describes his invention.



This invention has relation to improvements in square rigged vessels. The object of the invention is principally to devise means whereby the double yards may be dispensed with, thus reducing the number of yards from six to four without decreasing the spread of canvas usually carried by full rigged ships. The nature of the invention consists in a certain novel construction of the sails, as will be hereinafter more fully explained.

In the annexed drawing, the letter A designates a mast, composed, as usual, of a foremast, a, a foretop-mast, a1, and a foretop-gallant and royal mast, a2, connected together by the usual caps and trestle-trees, and carrying in the usual positions the foreyard B, the foretop-sail yard B1, the foretop-gallant yard B2, and the royal yard B3.

C indicates the royal, bent in the usual way to the yard B3, and having its lower edge or foot cut in angular form, as shown at b, Fig. 1.

D indicates the top-gallant sail, composed of two sections, c, d, the one above and the other below the top-gallant yard B2. The adjacent edges of the sections c, d are bent in the usual manner to the yard B2, as shown in Fig. 1. The section c is of triangular form, its base being bent to the yard B2, and its peak e extending up into the angular foot of the royal.

The foot of the top-gallant sail is also of angular form, as shown at f, the apex of the angle extending up into the body of sail rather more than half way.

E indicates the top-sail, also composed of two sections, g, h, the upper one being of the form of a triangle, and extending up into and filling the angular space at the lower part of the top-gallant sail, and the lower one of the usual form of a ship's square sail. These sections are bent to the top-sail yard in the usual way.

The section i, F is bent to the foreyard in the usual manner, and does not differ in its form from that in common use. The peak of the section c of the top-gallant sail is rigidly secured in any suitable manner to a hoop, A, sliding freely on the top-gallant mast, and it is spread by means of the halyards G, and lowered upon the top-gallant yard by means of suitable down-hauls.

In taking in sail, the royal is drawn up to the royal yard by means of the usual clew-lines H, and secured in the usual way. The clews of the lower section of the top-gallant sail are raised to its yard by the clew-lines I, and the sail secured. The upper section, c, is then lowered to its yard, and likewise secured.

If still further reduction of sail is required, the upper section of the top-sail may be lowered upon its yard B1, and its lower section clewed up and furlled, leaving only the fore-sail spread. This may be also taken in by means of the clew-lines J and furlled, leaving only the bare poles.

As shown in Fig. 1, the apex of the angular lower portion of the royal reaches K, or nearly to, the royal-mast jack L, and the peak of the upper section of the top-gallant sail extends upward to said jack, thus closing the interval between the royal and top-gallant yards completely. The angular lower part or foot of the lower section of the top-gallant sail has its apex on a level, or nearly so, with the top-mast trestle trees f, and the upper section of the top sail reaches from the top-sail yard to said trees, thus closing the interval between the top-gallant and top-sail yards. These sails, with the lower section of the top sail and the fore-sail, comprise the equipment of each mast, and produce a greater area or spread of canvas than can be had in the usual square rig now in use, where double yards are required, there being six in all.

The jack and top-mast trestle trees are each provided with an upturned hook, f (shown in Fig. 2 and 3), over which is passed a strong eyelet, loop, or other equivalent device, a, secured to the foot of the royal at its angle, and to the lower section of the top-gallant sail in a corresponding position. The object of this construction is to hold the said sails against the mast, and, by keeping them from bellying out, maintain them in proper position relative to the top-gallant sail.

It will be observed that in shortening sail one of the sections of the top-gallant sail and of the top-sail may be left standing, and the other taken in. It will also be seen that, being in sections, they are more readily handled in heavy weather.

An Austrian watchmaker, Johann Wirtz by name, according to the Pesth journal, *Hon*, has invented a rifle which fires from forty to fifty shots per minute. The invention was submitted to the Austrian War Office some time ago, and a rifle was made according to the inventor's system. The mechanism is based on the principle of the striking movement of a clock. The cartridges are connected by chain-links. The handling of the new rifle is described as very simple, and the inventor is sanguine of being able to supplant with his arm all existing rifles.

HERR VALMISBERG, a captain in the Austrian army, has invented a repeating carbine, which is very highly spoken of at Vienna. The mechanism is reported to work with wonderful precision, and to be adaptable to almost any barrel. There is a chamber provided holding nine cartridges, which are pushed forward into the barrel by a slight motion of the finger. The whole charge may be fired in eighteen seconds, and it only takes about nine seconds to fill the chamber afresh,

BLACK, STARR & FROST,

SUCCESSORS TO

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

Great Reduction of Terms in the Celebrated
Academy of the Visitation,
At Mount de Chantal, near Wheeling, W. Va.
Board and Tuition in the entire English and French Course,
Bed and Bedding, Washing and Mending, Lights and
Fuel, per annum..... \$300
Doctor's Fees, per annum..... \$25
Piano Lessons, per annum..... \$15
Even more favorable terms may be made, where two or more
sisters simultaneously attend the school. For further particulars,
apply for the Prospectus of the Academy.

REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Behre, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
Army.

ARMY REGULATIONS AND ARMY REGISTERS.—THE
Widow of an Army Officer desires to sell the Army Regu-
lations of 1816, 1821, 1823, 1835, 1841, 1847, and 1857, and the
following Army Registers: From 1813 to May, 1831, in two vol-
umes, and including Army Regulations of 1813; Gordon's Com-
pilation, 1815 to 1837; From 1838 to 1858, except for 1839, 1830,
1842 and 1846, in three volumes; From 1858 to 1866, in pamphlets;
Miscellaneous from 1838 to 1870, in pamphlets.
Address Col. R. N. Scott, 714 19th St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement.

A NEW SOLDIERS' HOME.—The ceremonies attend-
ing the opening of the New Home for Disabled Veter-
ans, at Bath, N. Y., took place Thursday afternoon,
Jan. 23d. The order of exercises, which was inter-
spersed with music, included an invocation by the
Chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic of the
Department of New York; addresses by General H.
W. Slocum, President of the Board of Trustees; Gen-
eral Wm. F. Rogers, Commander G. A. R. Depart-
ment of N. Y.; Hon. Wm. Letchworth, President of
the State Board of Charities, and by various public of-
ficials, disabled soldiers, and other guests, and con-
cluded with a benediction by Rev. O. R. Howard,
D.D., of Bath.

Gen Slocum gave some account of similar institu-
tions established in Europe, of the Soldiers' Home es-
tablished in Washington at the close of the Mexican war,
and of the four homes for volunteers at Augusta, Me.,
Milwaukee, Wis., Dayton, O., and Hampton, Va.

"The Home at Dayton," he said, "is a model, and is yearly
visited with pride by thousands of patriotic people, who believe,
as I know you do, that something more and something better is
due a man who has made great sacrifices in behalf of his country
than a seat on a carstone in some of our great cities, where he
is permitted to beg his daily bread—something better even than
a home in an almshouse. The question may be asked, why not
send our disabled soldiers to these national asylums? Why erect
a State institution for their accommodation? Many good and
valid reasons can be given in answer to this question. First,
these national homes are filled to their utmost capacity, and al-
though fourteen years have elapsed since the close of the war, it
is stated in the official report of the managers of these institu-
tions, that the number of applications at the present time is
greater than ever. Again, there are many soldiers who have
never been out of the limits of the State of New York except to
fight its battles, who dislike to leave the vicinity of their life-
long associations. There are to-day more soldiers in the chari-
table institutions of our State than can be accommodated in this
Home, who can be supported here as economically as in those in-
stitutions, and with more credit to the State. Why should New
York hesitate to provide a home for her defenders? She is a
great State and has a great history. Look at her war record!
The General Government under its various calls obtained 2,690,
401 soldiers. Of this vast Army the State of New York alone
contributed 445,969 volunteers, being one-sixth of the entire
number called into the field by the Government. The greatest
number enrolled, and at any time, was at the close of the war.
On the first of May, 1865, we had on the rolls of the Army one
million of men.

The total number of deaths of Union soldiers during the war,
from all causes, was 349,369. The number killed outright in bat-
tle was 44,238; the number who died of wounds was 49,365. Of
all these sacrifices the State of New York bore more than one-
sixth. I have no means of ascertaining the amount of money
loaned to the Government by citizens and corporations of our
State during the war, but I am certain the amount was, in pro-
portion, far in excess of her contribution to the ranks of the
Army."

For the Bath Home \$80,000 has been contributed, in
addition to which the State has expended \$83,000.
"This beautiful farm of 240 acres," said the General,
"with all these buildings, out-houses, reservoir, and
the furnishing of all the buildings, has cost less than
was last week appropriated by the county in which I
live for the erection of a new jail—no, not a new jail,
but only a wing to our old jail. This property is worth
to the State to day far more than its cost."

HOWES & COMPANY,
Army & Navy Bankers, 6 Wall st., N. Y.
solicit the patronage of Officers.
L. T. HOWES, **F. A. HOWES,**
LATE OF U. S. ARMY. LATE OF U. S. NAVY.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

Office, No. 245 Broadway, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual ex-
pressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.
No communication will be read, unless accompanied by the name
and address of the writer of it. If the writer wishes to be unknown
to any person, but the Editor, such wish shall be scrupulously re-
garded. But both name and post-office address must come with the
communication.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX
DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, postage pre-
paid at this office, except when sent to foreign countries, when the
regular postage rates are charged. Remittances may be made in a
Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermas-
ters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made pay-
able to the order of the Proprietor, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.
Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always
in a registered letter. All postmasters are obliged to register
letters whenever requested to do so. It is best to send subscrip-
tions direct to the office. No responsibility is assumed for sub-
scriptions paid to agents, which must be at the risk of the sub-
scriber.

Subscribers changing their address, or renewing their subscrip-
tions from a post-office other than the one to which their paper is sent
should be particular to state where their paper was last addressed.
Change of address will be made as often and whenever
required, upon notification; not otherwise, as the changes an-
nounced in the Orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no auth-
ority for changing the address of the paper.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve Lines Nonparel to an Inch Space.

Single insertion.....	\$0.25 per line space.
Four insertions.....	.80 " " "
Thirteen insertions.....	2.00 " " "
Twenty-six insertions.....	3.00 " " "
Fifty-two insertions.....	5.00 " " "

Reading Notices..... 50 cents per space line.

EDITORIAL PAGE.

Advertising Column..... 40 cents per space line.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers.

245 Broadway, New York.

OUR NAVY.

THE official report of Mr. BLAINE's criticism upon
the Navy, made during the discussion of the
Appropriation Bill, last week, shows that his spirit
was less hostile to the Navy than the abstract given
in the press reports might have led the reader to in-
fer. In the reduction of Navy officers which he
proposes, he accords one grace not given to the Army
under like circumstances. His first proposition was this:

That a board of three naval officers, from either the active or
retired list, be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be
to consider and report to the next session of Congress the number
of officers, line, staff, and warrant, needed for a Navy with 7,500
men; and that, until hereafter directed by law, promotion in the
Navy above the grade of ensign shall cease. And further, That the
same board of officers shall consider and report whether any of the
present Navy-yards may be dispensed with, and whether, in any
other way, the expense of the naval establishment may be de-
creased without impairing its efficiency.

Now, if any such legislation were required as is
here proposed, at least it would be wise to appoint a
board of naval officers instead of a board of Congress-
men to report upon it. No such favor—or, rather,
we will say, no such act of justice—has been accorded
to the Army, and, if it had been, we should not have
seen such a record of Congressional hacking and mis-
fitting, under the name of retrenchment, as the last
few years have witnessed.

Mr. BLAINE declared that he had "no desire and
no grounds to criticize the administration of the
Navy Department either present or past," which was
going a great deal further than courtesy demands,
and a great deal further, certainly, than we could
follow him; "and still less," he adds, "do I intend
by the remotest possible implication to make any
reflection upon the gallant corps of officers that make
up the Navy of the United States." His second pro-
position Mr. BLAINE puts in this form:

That from and after July 1, 1883, only such number of the gradu-
ates of the United States Naval Academy in any one year shall be
entitled to appointment as midshipmen in the Navy as are required
to fill vacancies of that grade existing on the 1st day of July in
each year; those entitled to appointment to said vacancies to be
determined by the academic board on the basis of their standing in
the graduating class. And if the number of midshipmen shall not
have been previously fixed and limited by law, it shall be the duty
of the Secretary to so fix and limit it on or before July 1, 1883.

Here, it will be observed, Mr. BLAINE proposes for
the Naval Academy the restriction that was applied
last year to the Military Academy, making it begin
with 1883, as the West Point law is to begin with
1882. Mr. BLAINE also says, in regard to his pro-
posed efforts, "I would not do a harsh thing to the
naval officers. I have no proposition to make except
that a naval board composed of officers themselves
shall tell us what we ought to do. I would not turn
out an officer who had a good record, and who had

devoted the best years of his life to the service of the
United States, but by retirement, made larger than it
now is by some form which is easily to be devised by
men who take the subject into consideration, we can
bring down our Navy to the proper proportion of
officers and men." We have been thus particular in
stating Mr. BLAINE's position and proposition, first,
in order to give a clear idea of exactly what he
thinks and means, and secondly, in order that, at the
very outset of what looks like the beginning of a
crusade against the Navy, analogous to the one so
long prosecuted against the Army, officers may know
what they have to meet and to refute.

Now, when we turn to the facts and figures of
which Mr. BLAINE made use, we find that there is
much to be added before they can properly go before
the country with an intelligent understanding of
them.

Mr. BLAINE says that the Navy is by law limited to
7,500 men, and that for these, "not counting the re-
tired list, of course, which should not be brought
into the discussion, we have a total of 2,020 officers,"
or "one officer to three men and a fraction." This
exclusion of the retired list is a generous concession
which some others, who have taken up the cry, do
not make. But it may also be said that the warrant
officers constitute a considerable part of the Navy,
and correspond somewhat to the non-commissioned
officers of the land service, including, on the active
list, 53 boatswains, 59 gunners, 50 carpenters, and 40
sailmakers—total, 202. Deducting them alone would
give us one officer to four men and a fraction, so
that already the figure is improved.

Again, on the same principle of finding out really
how many the commissioned officers number, we
must exclude the mates, numbering 43; and it is
hardly fair to reckon in the cadet midshipmen and
the cadet engineers now pursuing their studies in An-
napolis, for the public does not understand them to
be yet in positions of command as officers. The
cadet midshipmen, on the last register, which is the
one that Mr. BLAINE is considering, number 237, and
the cadet engineers number 73—a total of 310.
Taking away these and the warrant officers, we
already have 555 to come off of Mr. BLAINE's total,
leaving it 1,465; and now we find that the ratio
is one officer to five men and a fraction, which is a
still further improvement.

Next, we find 79 cadet midshipmen, performing
two years' sea-service prior to final graduation from
the academic course; 28 cadet engineers; and 72
commissioned officers engaged in academic instruc-
tion, and hence not to be contrasted with the 7,500
men with whom the present comparison is instituted.
We find also 12 professors of mathematics, 2 secretaries,
9 civil engineers, and 23 officers of the volunteer
Navy, which a recent bill in Congress abolishes.

Deducting these classes, our number of officers
would shrink to 1,240, which makes one officer to
six men and a fraction; and there, accordingly, we
can leave this branch of the subject, at least for the
present.

For, in comparing this result with that of foreign na-
vies, it must be remembered that, others things being
equal, a small establishment requires a much larger
ratio of officers to men than a large one. For ex-
ample, there is the entire bureau and staff system,
which must be established and kept up, whether the
navy is large or small. So, to a certain extent, it is
in the line—there is a certain organization of com-
mand and distribution of duties, which does not de-
pend on the number of men. In the Army we see
the same fact familiarly illustrated. If an infantry
company has but 40 enlisted men, it should yet, as
all will confess, have three commissioned officers; if
it has 80 enlisted men, it requires no more. Thus the
number of commissioned officers might possibly re-
main the same in a force of 7,500 and in a force of
15,000 men. The same fact is illustrated in many
civilian pursuits; and large enterprises are daily car-
ried forward on this principle. We do not wish to
insist that the rule holds equally in the Navy, but
only to indicate a very important consideration,
namely, that, after all these numerical changes we
have suggested, there must also, in fairness, be added
a large margin for any difference in the officering
ratio that may still result between our own and
foreign navies, due to the very fact that our Navy is
so small.

Let us turn to another point. Mr. BLAINE, who puts his objections fairly, though, for clear judgment upon them, much remains to be said, holds that if, instead of comparing the number of officers to the number of men, we compare it to the number of vessels, again a great surplus will be shown. Thus, he says, "we have in all in the Navy to-day 91 vessels;" the British navy has "a total, including all that belongs to the navy, of 494 vessels"—between five and six to one of ours. Yet "throwing out the warrant officers and taking simply the officers of the line, rejecting the staff, we show a total of about 800, and counting the cadets, who are counted also in the British computation, we show about 1,000, and the British show against that about 2,300." He makes like comparisons with the French navy.

Before considering this matter directly, let us note that now Mr. BLAINE has found a force of officers, exclusive of cadets, amounting to a total of about 800. Who are these? They include every officer on the active list of the line of the American Navy, from highest to lowest—Admiral, Vice Admiral, Rear Admirals, Commodores, Captains, Commanders, Lieutenant Commanders, Lieutenants, Masters, Ensigns, and Midshipmen. These, all told, number 765; and now, if we compare this list to the number of men in the Navy, we find the proportion of officers to men about 1 in 10, which at once puts it beyond the necessity of excuse or defence. It is true that there is a large number of other officers; but who are they? They are surgeons, so necessary to the health of the Navy, to the care of the hospitals, and to the general well-being of the service; they are engineer officers, absolutely essential when steam has become the motive power; they are chaplains, whom nobody wishes to see displaced, and so on through the list. But it is quite evident that when the people are besought to look upon the number of officers compared with the number of men, they are thinking of the line or executive branch—of the number represented by Mr. BLAINE's 800, or, more precisely, 765.

But now let us look at the comparison of the 765 officers with the number of vessels. Mr. BLAINE puts our total number at 91 vessels, which is not much more than one-sixth that of the British navy. We turn to the official "List of vessels of the U. S. Navy, July 25, 1878," and we find it to consist as follows: Wooden steam vessels, 1st rates, 5; 2d rates, 27; 3d rates, 29; 4th rates, 6; wooden sailing vessels, 2d rates, 4; 3d rates, 14; 4th rates, 4; iron-clads, 24; torpedo boats, 2; screw, 4th rates, tugs, etc., 27; paddle, 1. This total is 143, or nearly 60 per cent. more than Mr. BLAINE makes it. True, many of these are out of commission, but so it is with the British navy, to which he compares our own. It is also true that many of these vessels are undergoing or awaiting remodelling or repairs; but that is due to the lack of appropriations which would have completed them long ago. Finally, many of these 143 vessels are only small tugs, demanding only a lower rank of officers to take charge of them. But it must be remembered that the 765 officers that Mr. BLAINE compares with the number of vessels include all the masters, ensigns, and midshipmen, who number 227. If we are to take in the entire list of officers we must also take in the entire list of vessels.

Now, if to this important correction we add the still more important consideration before mentioned of the increased ratio of efficiency required in a small navy over a large one, we shall find the discrepancy between the American and foreign service dwindling very rapidly. For here again we must note the vast variety of duties imposed on naval officers, independently of the command of vessels and squadrons. Amongst the 765 line officers we find over 50 engaged in the work of training and instructing at Annapolis; and a navy twice as great would require no more. We find both line and staff engaged in enterprises of great commercial and industrial importance, such as surveys and explorations, and in experiments of scientific importance relating to ordnance, steam engineering, and so on. But before we dismiss this question of comparison, let us say that not one point has been made against the American Navy which has not been also made against the British navy whose basis of officering is now proposed for our own guidance. Thus *Iron*, a British journal, lately spoke as follows:

Whatever misfortunes our soldiers and sailors may be doomed to undergo in future, wars will not be brought about by lack of cadets. For the 297 ships in commission in the navy there are 332

admirals, and 151 regiments are supplied with 838 generals. Besides these generals there are nearly 1,200 colonels, and 2,000 lieutenant-colonels, in all, 13,898 superior officers, of whom 11,167 are on full pay. But where are the soldiers and sailors?

We submit, therefore, that the mere handling of figures, without a careful commentary on their meaning, furnishes no ground for the proposed onslaught upon our Navy list, nor the long continued onslaught on our Army list.

And, after all, we have not touched yet on the key to whatever surplus may still seem to exist. For the real trouble is simply the absolute ruin into which Congress has suffered the Navy to fall. The House Naval Committee has within a year reported not only that the Navy is badly off for vessels, but that we have practically no fighting Navy! Now, if this be so, as the highest Congressional authority declares, what is the first duty of Congress? To cut down the list of trained officers to that of a non-existing Navy? Obviously not. Its first duty is to furnish such a Navy as the country needs, and the lack of which might at any time be ruinous. Mr. BLAINE has compared the list of naval officers with our naval strength—the latter being now, as Congressional authority states, far too small. Let him compare that list with our coast-line, our wealth, our exports and imports, our population, our progress and our past naval renown. These are not too small; these are creditably great. It is only when compared with a weakness that ought not to exist that there appears any surplussage of naval officers. If Congress would do its first work—its own duty, which naval officers cannot do for it—the few surplus officers would be absorbed immediately. But why break down an organization in order to get rid of officers who will have to be brought back the moment that Congress begins on its naval work? Why bring anxiety and uneasiness to a service which only a few years ago was instrumental in saving the country from ruin, merely because many gallant officers were left on the lists after having risked their lives and their all in that service?

Such are the opening considerations on the subject. There is much more that could be said; and should Mr. BLAINE's propositions, which have now taken the form of a separate bill, come up for practical action at this session, as is hardly probable, we shall be able to go into the subject more fully. Our present purpose has been only to indicate, first, how the question of figures really stands, and, secondly, what is the Navy reform most urgently demanded.

THE naval committees seem to be pretty well occupied now a days with the numerous petitions and bills before them from officers in the naval service, desiring to have their rank or positions on the Register changed, and from those formerly in the service, asking restoration. Some of the members intimate that these cases occupy so much of their time that little is left for the consideration of questions and matters of general interest to the service and the country, and it is not difficult to see that they are getting a little fatigued—to use a mild term. Furthermore, the practice is becoming quite general for officers to resort to the influence and to ask the assistance of members of Congress to get them assigned to or detached from duty. In olden times it was rather prejudicial to an officer to bring such influence to bear, and it was regarded as an indication of the weakness of their cause. This practice is not confined to the officers, as far more of the enlisted men appeal to members of Congress to secure their discharge or a transfer from one station to another, than to the Navy Department. As the majority are voters, they are supposed to have some claims on their members, and the latter feel bound to look out for their constituents.

In the present number of the JOURNAL will be found the conclusion of the historical account of Preble and our early Navy. These papers are in the line of biographical and professional studies, which we hope will give increased interest and value to the JOURNAL during the year. Besides the historic importance of this material, we trust that its stimulating influence will not be lost; for our Navy of to-day has a noble origin and a noble history.

"A BILL to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States" was introduced in the Senate January 27 by Senator FERRY, of Michigan. It is precisely the same as the bill proposed by the Militia Convention held in New York January 16, 1879, the full text of which bill was published in the JOURNAL of last week, page 440.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILLS.

It may be somewhat puzzling for the gentlemen of the Army to follow the permutations, combinations, and arrangements of the bill or bills for the reorganization of Uncle Sam's land forces. As all the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL were furnished with the full text of the bill as presented, at first, by the joint commission, they can, by a little scratching, make it precisely as it now stands, and as it will probably be presented by the commission, and which will be called "A bill to reduce and reorganize the Army of the United States."

In this bill the first forty-three sections remain as in the original, except in section 40, clause 9, add:

Provided, That this act in discontinuing certain grades and titles of officers shall not thereby vacate the commissions of the present incumbents, but they shall be retained, retired, transferred, promoted, or discharged as other officers according to the provisions of this act.

Section 39 now reads that "on and after January 1, 1880," the post tradership shall be abolished.

All the sections of the original bill from 44 to 299, inclusive, are left out, but some of the sections are in the new bill, but with different numbers. Sections 95, 96, and 97 become 82, 83, and 84 in new bill; 107 becomes 65, 120 becomes 66; 121, 122, and 123 become 67, 68, and 69. Sections 261 and 263 become 70 and 71, and sections 284 and 285 become 72 and 73, new bill. Section 96, original bill, becomes section 63, new bill, and is amended so as to direct that the Surgeon-General shall be selected "from the officers of the Medical Department above the rank of assistant surgeon." Section 97, original bill, becomes section 64, new bill, and it is amended so as to read three years instead of two, in the fifth line. Section 311, original bill, becomes section 55, new bill, and is amended so as to add to the proviso: "And that each year's service in time of war shall count as two years' ordinary service."

The new bill contains 73 sections, and it will be perceived that every thing of the original bill that related to the government of the Army or the Articles of War is left out. There is nothing in the new bill of the commission that cannot be clearly understood, and those points of the original bill which would have caused endless discussion, are left to be settled at some future time.

But then comes what is called the Hewitt bill, which, it was presumed at one time, would be a part of the Army Appropriation bill. A bill was reported to the committee by sub-committee, on the 18th, and its general features were noticed in the JOURNAL two weeks since. That committee bill was not, however, reported, and when on the 23d inst. Mr. Hewitt reported his bill, making appropriations for the Army for 1880, he incorporated in it only the following:

In the section making appropriations for officers' quarters, it is

Provided, That no allowance shall be made for claims for quarters for servants heretofore or hereafter, and that the rate of commutation shall hereafter be eleven dollars per room per month, for officers' quarters, in lieu of ten dollars as now provided by law.

In the same section it is

Provided, That hereafter fuel shall be furnished in kind to the officers of the Army by the Quartermaster's Department for the actual use of such officers to the extent of two-thirds of the quality allowed by existing Army regulations, without payment; and any additional quantity required for actual use shall be furnished upon payment therefor at the price now fixed by law.

Section 2 authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to cause all the regulations of the Army and General Orders now in force to be codified and published to the Army.

Section 3 directs that the General of the Army shall have three aids to be selected from officers of the rank of colonel or below. The Lieutenant-General to have three aids to be selected from officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel. The Major-Generals to have two aids from officers below the rank of major. The Brigadier Generals to have two aids from officers below the rank of captain. Each such aide-de-camp, other than colonel, shall have while on duty, the pay, emoluments, and allowances of mounted officers one grade higher than that held by him in his regiment or corps.

Section 4 directs that when a vacancy occurs in the office of professor of the French language or in the office of the Spanish language in the Military Academy, both these offices shall cease, and the remaining one of the two professors shall be the professor of modern languages; and thereafter there shall be in the Military Academy one, and only one, professor of modern languages.

Section 5 opens the retired list and requires all officers who have served forty years, and who are 62 years of age, to be retired by Jan. 1, 1880, but the President may extend the limit to 65, in any case where, in his judgment, the officer shall possess peculiar fitness for his position. It also requires reports to be made to the President showing what officers may in the opinion of

their superior officers be unfit for military duty, etc., etc., and directs retiring boards. It is also *Provided*, That any retired officer may, upon application of any established college or university within the United States, be detailed, by his own consent, to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof, but such detail shall not entitle him to any additional compensation from the United States.

Section 6 directs that any officer hereafter retired by reason of wounds received in action shall be retired upon the highest rank, exclusive of brevet rank, actually held by such officer in the regular or volunteer service before retirement.

Section 7 gives three years' pay to any officer in good standing who may resign before January 1st, 1880.

Section 8 gives to each member of the next two graduating classes of the Military Academy the privilege of electing to receive the gross sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars and mileage to his home, the acceptance of the gross sum to render him ineligible to an appointment in the Army until two years after his graduation.

Section 10 directs that whenever the number of officers in any staff corps or department shall be certified by the chief of such corps or department to be inadequate for the performance of its duties, the President may detail officers of the line to the said staff corps or department; but the officers so detailed shall be of the rank next below the lowest rank provided herein for such staff corps or department; and such officers shall not remain on such detail for more than four years; and while on such duty shall have the rank, pay and emoluments, and allowances of one grade higher than that held by them in their respective regiments or corps. And all vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of any staff corps or department other than the Engineers and Ordnance shall be filled by selection from the officers serving, or who have served, by detail therein, if any there be, and if there should be none, then from the line of the Army of the rank next below the lowest rank in the staff corps or department in which the vacancy may exist. *Provided*, That officers who may be so detailed to service in the Pay Department shall give bonds in the same amount as is now required from paymasters.

The above section offers a fine field for the enterprising 2d lieutenants of the line who wish to be assigned to duty as assistant surgeons. Should Mr. Hewitt's bill pass we should certainly introduce medicine into the West Point course, or at any rate make a knowledge of medicine necessary to secure a position of a 2d lieutenant in the line of the Army.

Section 11 directs that until it shall be otherwise provided by law, there shall be no promotions or appointments in the Army above the rank of captain except in the Corps of Engineers, and that no officer below the rank of major shall be transferred to the retired list except upon the report of a duly constituted board of officers, to the effect that such officer is no longer fit for active service: *Provided*, That nothing shall prevent the appointment of a chief of engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general, when a vacancy shall occur.

The total sum recommended by the appropriation bill is \$26,747,300; the estimates upon which it is based amount to \$29,084,500; appropriations for support of Army for 1879, \$25,778,187.18.

All that portion of the original joint commission bill, which is not included in the bill above referred to, is embodied in another Senate bill, No. 1704, and which is entitled, "A bill to make rules for the government and regulations of the land forces of the United States." This bill was introduced by General Burnside on the 24th instant. Some slight changes and modifications of the original sections are made, but the main features remain.

It is said, and I think truly, that Mr. Hewitt has been requested not to urge his appropriation bill until the two bills which take the place of the original joint commission bill have been brought up.

General Sherman has gone to inspect some of the posts in Florida and Louisiana. He also announced his intention of inspecting some of the red fish and other marine insects of those parts. An experienced taster, Gen. Van Vleet, has gone with the General, and Colonel Tourtelotte has gone to keep the records of the trip.

Mrs. Wm. T. Carroll, the estimable mother of General Sprigg Carroll, gave an entertainment at her residence, on the corner of F and 18th streets, on Tuesday evening of this week. There are few persons who are more affectionately remembered by the old Army and Navy officers than the late Mr. William T. Carroll, and Mrs. Carroll has lost none of the charming ways that have so long made her house a centre of attraction. The affair of Tuesday evening was one of the most enjoyable of the winter, and it was curious to see what a number of the "brave browed sons and the fair haired daughters" who were in these same rooms a quarter of a century since, were now there as matrons and gray haired gentlemen, waiting patiently for their daughters to fill that engagement for one more, and the "last dance."

EBBETT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

NON-COM. OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: An educational qualification being required of commissioned—why not one of non-commissioned officers? Especially those of the artillery regiments?

Now that we have post schools, a man who is otherwise suitable will while corporal have ample opportunity to acquire a moderate amount of book learning (so-called).

If he does not display willingness and ability so to do he is not fit to be a sergeant, and should be regularly jumped until he reforms in that respect.

And thus the "overseer of schools" will not be permitted to hold a sinecure, and the school will accomplish the good work for which it was established. *

THE THUNDERER DISASTER.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The Board of English Naval Officers, ordered to investigate the bursting of the 38 ton, 12 inch M. L. R. in the forward turret of the *Thunderer*, has reported that the accident was due to "imperfect loading." Whether this is the true reason or not will probably never be known.

Whatever may have been the cause of the explosion of the gun it is certain that the gun's explosion is the cause of the reopening of the ordnance fight along the whole line of experts. The government and private manufacturers and designers, the muzzle and breech loaders, the steel and wrought iron men, the advocates of uniform and increasing twist, the friends of the expanding ring, stud and mechanical fit projectiles, the adherents of hand loading versus mechanical loading, all are in arms and want to be heard in regard to the accident; for accident it must surely have been, this gun and all of its nature having been successfully subjected to much more severe tests.

It appears now that the fracture did not take place in the chase, as was at first supposed, but in the middle, in what is known as the I. B. coil; that the projectile was probably the shell weighing 575 lbs., known as mark II., with three rows of studs and no gas check, and that the charge was only 85 lbs. P powder.

There is hardly a type of gun in existence which has not furnished some case of explosion when much used. Our own old Dahlgren and Rodman and smooth bores are the only exceptions that we know of. The Woolwich guns have never been favorites amongst those who interest themselves in such matters in England, except with those who plan, make, and use them.

That the projectile was rammed almost home is proved by the fact that the cartridge must have been almost home to have been ignited by the primer, and as they both are rammed at once the cartridge could not have gone further than the projectile. The projectile may have slipped after the withdrawal of the rammer and before the muzzle was raised, but this slipping must have been under ordinary circumstances quite small. A severe lurch or roll might have increased it. That this did sometimes take place is proved by the letter of her last commander, Captain Lord CHARLES BERRSFORD, to the *London Times*, January 7, which says that this occurred on several occasions on account of the rammer head's drawing the wad back for a short distance with it. This was intended to obviate this very defect.

That this slightly increased space should have caused a rupture of the gun seems, however, scarcely probable, in view of what we know of the advantages of this air spacing in reducing pressures and of the almost crucial tests to which English, French, and American guns have been put by moving the shot in some cases several feet from the charge.

Some attribute the rupture to the fact that the shot was checked by the riding or jamming of the studs in the increasing twist of the rifling, then smashed up by the pinch, and wedged together by the gas check, which also cut off all windage, and the pressure being thus confined burst the gun by exerting the force which should have been expended on the projectile to tear the barrel apart in the direction of its last strength. The stud men who hold this theory say that had it not been for the gas check the gas passing out round the projectile would have prevented its lodging, and the pieces would have been driven out. The gas check men say that had there been no studs, jamming would have been impossible, as the rotation giver would be torn off, being at the rear. Others say, and they are probably right, that no gas check was used, as it had not been issued for use when the *Thunderer* fitted out. There is a theory advanced that the stud, having ridden, became greatly compressed, and by this compression gained sufficient hardness to cut the tube.

The anti-muzzle and anti-mechanical loaders say that if the gun had been a breech loader, or if it had been loaded by hand without being depressed, the shot could not have slipped.

The opponents of the Woolwich or Fazer system

of coiled guns claim that the gun burst because it had not sufficient longitudinal strength to resist such an accident, the steel tube being the only part in which the fibre runs in that direction.

The wrought iron tube men say that it was due to a ring fracture in the steel tube. Those who are opposed to naval neatness facetiously remark that it was probably due to the inveterate habit of polishing everything polishable.

Whatever may be the true cause, which we will probably never know unless the rest of the gun is recovered, we may certainly say that a Woolwich gun has burst explosively; that it, like all the works of men, has not proved infallible; that on account of the general good conduct of the type we may put it down as an accidental exception, only proving what Mrs. Partington said, that "a gun is dangerous without lock, stock, or barrel." S. R. M. M.

HOW CADETS SHOULD BE APPOINTED.

At the convention of military officers recently held in New York, Gen. Maury, of Virginia, Gen. Peck, of Vermont, and Col. R. G. Ward, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were appointed a committee to consider the subject of military education. Gen. Maury, who is chairman of the committee, has addressed to his associates the letter which follows, proposing a new plan of appointment to the Military Academy:

No. 3, GRAMERCY PARK, NEW YORK, Jan. 19, 1879.

To Gen. I. T. Peck, Adjutant-General of Vermont:

DEAR SIR: It may expedite our work to lay before you the plan I have proposed for promoting the education of our officers in the States and in the United States Academy.

It is to induce a change in the present mode of appointment to vacancies in the cadetships of the Army; so that instead of such vacancies being filled by the nomination of the members of Congress they shall hereafter be filled by the appointment thereto of the graduates of the State military academies, who shall be in all respects the best qualified to become officers.

Many of the Southern States already have military academies, and can at once adopt this measure, and but little time will be lost by any State in establishing proper academies so soon as it shall be known that this change has been made.

I have for several years been urging this reform upon the leading men of the South, and I have good reason to hope for its early establishment in several States, and am convinced that it is only necessary to bring it before the people to secure its general adoption.

In my own State, Virginia, we have a fine military school, only second to West Point in equipment; far better than West Point in the more important essentials of such an academy. And it is safe to assume, I am sure, so soon as it shall be known in Virginia that hereafter the best graduate of Lexington (the Virginia Military Institute) will be sent to represent Virginia at West Point, we shall find every boy in the State who aspires to the military profession beginning in his primary school to prepare himself to stand high in the State Military Academy, so that he may win this great prize of a commission in the Army; and thus will education be stimulated in the whole system of schools of every grade, and West Point must soon be advanced to a finishing school of high grade, where annually will be assembled the clever graduates of all the several State academies to remain there for one or two years, or as long only as may be necessary to perfect themselves in the studies and accomplishments appropriate to their profession.

To you I need not dwell upon the benefits likely to follow this change. The question is, how can we best and soonest effect it? And it is to this I invoke your aid and counsel. It was for this I attended your convention, and I was much gratified to find how cordially this measure was approved by those members to whom I had an opportunity of presenting it.

It is nothing more than the application to our democratic people of the system of military education, which has for many years been in use in Europe, and which is adaptable to this country because it is essentially Democratic, and it offers to the son of the mechanic an equal opportunity with the politician's son in this honorable competition.

Many members of Congress have assured me of their support of this measure, and so soon as we can secure for it the approval of the people its adoption by all will be assured.

Please let me hear from you as soon as agreeable. I shall remain here for several days and then return to my home in Richmond, Va., where a letter will always find me.

With much respect, I am truly yours,
DARNEY H. MAURY, Chairman, etc.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIANS.

The Joint Committee of Congress to whom was referred the question of transferring the Indians to the War Department are divided in their opinion four to four. A report in favor of the transfer has been prepared by one-half of the committee by Representative Andrew R. Boone, of Kentucky. This report considers the importance of the subject and recounts the history of our treatment of the Indians. It will be found, they say,

On investigation, that our system of Indian management has always been virtually and in effect the system now in vogue. Even while it was nominally under the War Department prior to 1849 the system was very much the same as now. We are aware that the general impression is that before that time (1849) a different system prevailed, and that the change in that year to the Interior Department was a radical change in the system. But such is not the case, and while it is true that superintendents and agents (being few in number) made their reports to the War Office, it is also true that neither the Secretary of War nor any officer in the War Department had anything to do with the appointment of these officers; nor was the War Office charged with the duty of supervising them or controlling them in any number up to 1854.

Therefore whatever failures or wrongs have characterized our management in the past are justly chargeable to our present system, and whatever of success has attended that management should be credited to that system. Year after year large amounts of money have been expended with a view to civilizing these people, and yet, in the face of the facts, we are compelled to admit that failure is written on every page of the past history of our efforts in this direction.

As to the effect of a transfer they say:

We are asked the very pertinent question whether or not the same abuses and frauds would be practiced if the management should be transferred to the War Department. We think not, for a few and very plain and obvious reasons, to wit: Whatever else may be said of our Army officers they are, as a class, men of high honor and strict integrity. Their training has impressed these high qualities upon them, and their association requires their constant observance. Every officer in the Army is a check upon every other officer, and such is the system of accountability in the Army that it is nearly if not quite impossible for an officer to act dishonestly without being detected, and upon being detected punishment follows swiftly and surely. Allowing that these officers are very much as other men, are no better, no worse as a class (and certainly we do not claim for them any natural superiority in this regard over other men), still an Army officer holds his commission for life or during good behavior; upon this he depends for his living. It is his meat and drink. If, therefore, he had no higher incentive to act honestly, these are powerful reasons constantly reminding him that "Honesty is the best policy." With the civil agents this

is not the case. They are appointed generally as partisans, and for a limited time, subject at any time to removal, and are paid small salaries and can only hope to hold the position for a few years at most, and hence they have not the same inducements to act honestly and fairly that an Army officer has. We do not undertake to say that the War Department is so perfect in its management that abuses do not occur in its administration also, but we think it compares favorably with any other department, and that fewer instances of dishonest practices have been laid to its charge than to almost any other branch of the public service.

They argue that the direct effect of the transfer will be economical, while a much greater economy will result by preventing Indian wars. They answer the objections to the transfer of the ground of the Army's supposed proclivities for annihilation and say in conclusion:

In view, therefore, of the reasons presented, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances surrounding the question, weighing the reasons for and against as best we can, and not unmindful of the difficulties surrounding the question, we believe that the interest of the Government and the good of the Indians will be best promoted by transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, leaving it discretionary with the Secretary of War to appoint civil agents to those agencies which, in his judgment, the interest of all concerned would be best secured by such an agent, and officers of the Army where the interest of the service require it.

CONGRESS.

This has been a dull week in Congress so far as Army and Navy matters are concerned. The present condition of the various measures for reorganizing the Army is described in the letter of our correspondent Ebbitt. A communication has been presented to the Senate from Major-General Schofield, U. S. A., recommending that in case action is not taken during the present session, upon the general subject of the reorganization of the Army, a proviso be introduced into the Army appropriation bill creating a professorship of modern languages at the Military Academy. A petition was presented in the House, signed by many citizens of Chicago, for legislation to provide by law for regimental and dept. bands of the U. S. Army.

On Wednesday the Senate passed the bill for promoting the efficiency of the corps of chaplains in the Navy, without discussion. It amends various sections of the Revised Statutes so as to provide that no person less than 25 years nor more than 35 years of age, shall be appointed chaplain in the Navy, fixes their relative rank as follows: Four to rank as captains, eight as commanders, and all others as lieutenant-commanders. It fixes their pay according to duties, length of term of service, etc., and provides that the whole number of chaplains shall not exceed 20.

Section 2 of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill just reported transfers the present coast and geodetic survey from the Treasury to the Interior Department, to be hereafter known as the coast and interior survey; to have charge of all coast and interior surveys except the special survey necessary for geological purposes, the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes now under the direction of the War Department, local surveys for river and harbor improvements and surveys for military purposes, in accordance with the plan of the National Academy of Science. Officers of the Army and Navy, when not otherwise employed, may be detailed by the Secretary of War or of the Navy, to take part in the operations of the coast and interior survey.

The Senate has passed the bill giving a pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Admiral Paulding.

The House of Representatives adopted resolutions requesting the Secretary of War to report the cost and continuing expenses of removal of headquarters of Military depts. from leased buildings into buildings owned by U. S. The Senate passed a bill (section 1435) authorizing the appointment of Dr. J. L. Powell an assistant surgeon in the U. S. Army. Passed. Bills are before Congress granting pensions to Mary N. De Haven, widow of Edwin J. De Haven, late lieutenant commander U. S. N.; Mrs. E. L. Spicer, widow of Commodore William F. Spicer, U. S. N.; Mary E. Simmons, widow of Naval Constructor Melvin Simmons, U. S. N.; Mrs. Pook, widow of Samuel M. Pook, Naval constructor, U. S. N. Also the following:

- S. 174. Authorizes the appointment of Thomas B. Hunt, late captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., to the same grade and rank of captain and A. Q. M., held by him prior to Feb. 26, 1874: *Provided*, That his pay shall commence only from the date of his reappointment under this act.
- S. 430. For the relief of Major P. P. G. Hall, paymaster U. S. Army, (embezzlement of funds by Clerk James Thomas); *passed*.
- S. 1242. To repeal Section 1233, Revised Statutes, (in regard to details of company cooks).
- S. 1493. Gives the widow of Major Lyman M. Kellogg back pay for the time he was out of the service on an illegal dismissal.
- S. 1502. To provide for the temporary increase of the Army in an emergency. That the President of the United States may, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the frontier service require it, cause not to exceed 3,500 enlisted men to be added to the Army, to serve during such exigency, not longer than one year: *Provided*, That the maximum strength of the Army shall not at any time exceed 37,500 men.
- S. 1501, and H. R. 5507. Discharges the widow of Gen. Jas. K. F. Mansfield from liability on a bond.
- S. 1565. Authorizes sale of Fort Dodge military reservation.
- S. 1611. Authorizes appointment of Wm. English, late a cadet at the Military Academy, to a 2d lieutenancy in the Army.
- S. 1622. Appropriates \$50,000 to pay bounty to officers and men of Flag Officer Farragut's fleet at New Orleans.
- S. 1633. Grants prize money to the captors of the *Alabama* or their legal representatives, including the officers of the N. A. blockading squadron.
- S. 1634, and H. R. 5556. Authorizes retirement of 1st Lieut. A. H. Von Leutwitz, 3d Cavalry, who lost a leg while attacking the Sioux Sept. 9, 1876.
- S. 1645. Grants a pension to Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker; *passed* by Senate.
- S. 1657. Authorizing the appointment of E. F. Wenckebach, late captain, U. S. A., to a 21 lieutenancy in the Army.
- S. 1692, and H. R. 6171. Authorizing the President to nominate Herman Biggs, of N. J., to a 2d lieutenancy in the Army.
- S. 1704. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land forces of the United States.
- S. 1706. Authorizing retirement of Col. W. H. French, 4th Artillery, as brigadier-general.
- S. 1710. To replace name of Lawrence A. Williams, late major 6th U. S. Cavalry, on rolls of the Army.
- S. 1711. To reorganize and discipline the militia.
- H. R. 4318. Provides for the Mississippi River Improvement Commission of three officers of the Engineer Corps and two

civil engineers, to have charge of all matters relating to the improvement of the river.

H. R. 5189. The act to abolish the Volunteer Navy, which passed the H. R. June 11, 1878, has been amended in the Senate to read as follows: That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board of five line officers of the Navy, none of whom shall be below the grade of captain, whose duty it shall be to make an examination of the line officers now composing the Volunteer Navy of the United States, which examination shall be such as is required in the examination of officers for promotion; and, further, that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Navy to organize a board of five medical officers of the Navy, none of whom shall be below the grade of lieutenant-commander, whose duty it shall be to make an examination of the eighteen acting and three acting passed assistant surgeons now in the service, should they desire to present themselves, which examination shall be such as is required in the examination of medical officers for admission as assistant surgeons; and in all cases where said board shall find that such officers are professionally, morally, and physically qualified to perform the duties of their position, and shall so report to the Secretary of the Navy, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to appoint such officers assistant surgeons in the Regular Navy of the United States. And in the cases of officers who may not be found to be either professionally, morally, or physically qualified to discharge the duties of their position, then said officers shall be mustered out of the service of the Government, within six months from the passage of this act, with either six months' or one year's pay, as the President may determine: *Provided*, That in the event of physical disqualification which occurred in the line of duty, such officer may, upon the recommendation of a retiring board, be placed upon the retired list, with the pay to officers of like designation in the Regular Navy. Sec. 2. That from and after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Navy shall not appoint acting assistant surgeons for temporary service, as authorized by section 1411, Revised Statutes, except in case of war.

H. R. 5755. To restore W. M. Beebe, junior, late captain 38th Infantry, to his former rank in the Army.

H. R. 5789. Allows Benjamin C. Bampton, passed assistant engineer in the Navy, the difference between the pay he has received since he was retired and seventy-five per centum of the sea pay of the grade or rank held by him at the time of retirement, and that rate of pay hereafter.

H. R. 5880. To regulate and define the rank of the staff of the Marine Corps. That from and after the passage of this act, the staff of the Marine Corps shall consist of one adjutant and inspector, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, who, after twenty-five years' service (H. R. 6132 is a copy of this bill, except that this is made thirty years instead of twenty-five), shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and after forty years' service, the rank of colonel; and two assistant quartermasters, who, after twenty years' service, shall have the rank of majors. But nothing in this act shall entitle any of the above-named officers to back pay or allowances. Sec. 2. That the staff of the Marine Corps shall be taken from the captains or subalterns of the corps.

H. R. 5917. To reduce the number and fix the relative rank of civil engineers in the Navy. That there shall be eight civil engineers on the active list in the Navy, two with the relative rank of captain, three of lieutenant, and three of lieutenant-commander, all of whom shall be educated and experienced civil engineers of good standing in their profession; and the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall fill the foregoing grades by selection from the present list of civil engineers in the Navy and by appointment of persons, not less than twenty-seven nor more than forty years old, from civil life, who shall have relative rank according to length of service in the corps or date of appointment; and all civil engineers now in the naval service who are more than sixty-two years old, and who have served faithfully more than thirty-five years, shall be retired from active service, with such relative rank as the President may fix and determine; and all others, not so continued in service or retired, shall be retired from active service on retired or furlough pay, or wholly retired from service with one year's pay, as the President may determine.

H. R. 6041. For the protection of widows, orphans, and helpless law of officers of the Army of the United States. That when any number of officers of the United States Army, not less than 20, shall signify to the Secretary of War their desire to unite for mutual survivorship annuity protection, and shall be deemed eligible thereto by the Secretary of War, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to make, through the Pay Department of the Army, equitable deductions, determined as provided in section two of this act, from the monthly pay of said officers, and to deposit the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, to be passed into the general balances of the United States Treasury, and be known as the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to adopt, as soon after the passage of this act as practicable, a set of survivorship annuity-tables, based upon suitable life-tables, and six per centum interest, to regulate the deductions to be made from the monthly pay of such officers of the Army, who are less than sixty years of age and of healthy lives, as may be accepted by the Secretary of War under this act, to secure to each one of said officers the survivorship annuity which he may elect to purchase for a nominee, to be designated by him.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to have such examinations made of officers applying for purchase of annuities under this act as he may deem necessary; to issue such certificates of purchase; and to prescribe such rules and forms, not inconsistent with this act, as may be useful to govern the applications of officers for said annuities and to secure proper and proper responses to said applications.

Sec. 4. That the purchase of a survivorship annuity under this act shall take effect from the date that the application therefor shall receive the approval of the Secretary of War, and the annuity shall be due to the nominee from the date of the death of the purchaser, and cease at the date of the death of the nominee.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the number of annuities which may be purchased by the same person; and in case the purchaser of any annuity under this act shall elect to terminate the monthly deductions from his pay required by this act on account of said purchase, or cease to be an officer of the Army, he shall be entitled to receive, in lieu of a certificate for a full annuity, a paid up certificate for an annuity in equitable proportion to the amount of deductions which shall have been made from his pay on account of said purchase, the payment of which annuity to his nominee shall commence at the death of said purchaser.

Sec. 6. That estimates for so much of the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund as may, from time to time, be required to pay annuities falling due under the provisions of this act shall be made to Congress in the same manner as estimates for the pay of the Army.

Sec. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to have the annuities falling due under this act paid by the Pay Department of the Army in the same manner that officers of the Army are paid; and all laws and regulations fixing the accountability for public funds shall apply to the moneys of the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to submit to Congress annually a full statement of the Army mutual survivorship annuity fund; and he is hereby authorized to adopt such rules and forms as may, from time to time, be found necessary to carry out the purposes of this act: *Provided*, That no compensation, pay, or fee shall be allowed to any officer for services rendered under this act: *And provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to prescribe such regulations that no ultimate expense to the United States shall be involved in the execution of this act.

H. R. 6097. Making appropriations for military roads in the Territory of Idaho, viz.: From Fort Hall, via Lost River, Cape Horn, and Salmon Meadows, to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, \$80,000; for a branch of the same from near Challis to Junction in Lemhi Valley, \$10,000; for a branch to the first named road from Little Salmon Meadows to Fort Boise, \$10,000.

H. R. 6188. For the relief of Mark Walker, late 1st lieutenant 19th Infantry.

H. R. 6282. To relieve John Siffrin Maury, late lieutenant U. S. N., of political disabilities.

STRIKING A DEVIL FISH.

An officer of the flagship *Pensacola* sends the *Valley*, Cal. *Chronicle*, an account of an exciting chase of an immense devil fish. Several had been seen, and finally gunner George F. Cushman, accompanied by Assistant Engineer Edwards, Midshipmen McDonald, Wood, and Craven, and Paymaster's Clerk Spaulding, gave chase in the dingy. One was struck with the harpoon by Mr. Cushman, but after drawing the dingy with great velocity for a few seconds escaped, the harpoon not having sufficient hold. A second was struck, the boat being pulled directly over and no more than a foot or two above it, and Mr. Cushman, standing in the bow, plunged the harpoon firmly into its flesh. The writer continues: In an instant that seemingly passive mass was transformed into an infuriated monster, which first threw itself bodily out of the water, and then, settling down to business, sent the harpoon line whizzing out at a rate that would have made it decidedly uncomfortable had the line become foul. The strain soon came upon the dingy, and, as we were whisked along with the speed of an express train, we felt as though we had applied the match to some mine, or that we had been taken in tow by the gentleman in black himself. It was a ride that for novelty and speed could rarely be equalled. Imagine our situation, in a light boat, with such a monster attached to it, which, as it rushed along, now on the surface, and again diving deep, threatened to upset us among the sharks, and you can realize the intense excitement of the moment. The only available thing in the boat, a bucket, had been made fast to the harpoon line to offer some additional resistance, but the fish seemed to regard it no more than a feather, and with the bucket out of sight under the water, continued to draw us up and down the bay at full speed. During all this time its efforts had been confined in an attempt to escape, but as its load grew heavy it became belligerent, and several times turned upon the boat, exhibiting the full capacity of a mouth some two feet in diameter, and lashing the boat with its sides. We made up our minds that if the fish decided to jump into our dingy we would quietly slip out over one side as he appeared at the other. But a vigorous resistance from boat-hooks and oars induced him to resume his flight in each instance. By this time all hands on the ship were watching the struggle, and the whaleboat was sent to our assistance, but for fully an hour both boats, lashed together, were towed without signs of exhaustion from the fish, the thrills of boarding pikes seemingly only to accelerate its speed.

Finally its immense exertions told upon it, and it came to the surface directly between the two boats, where it was placed *hors de combat* by blows from an axe, and dyeing the water crimson with its blood, was towed ashore and dragged upon the beach. It required the united exertions of nearly forty men to accomplish this undertaking. A more formidable looking monster than this devil fish could hardly be imagined. It was shaped somewhat like an immense bat, measuring fifteen and a half feet in width by eleven feet in length; it was twenty nine inches thick, and weighed probably two thousand pounds. It had but one fin, unless the wing-shaped extremities by which it propelled itself can be considered such, or that at the base of a long, thin tail, similar in appearance to a riding whip, and which is preserved as a memento of the adventure. Its eyes are placed in flexible projections, which seem to have been used to grasp and convey food to its mouth. The mouth, large enough to engulf a man whole, was destitute of teeth, but furnished with solid bones, that, in the dying agonies of the fish, ground large pieces of coral as a stone-crusher would stone. The skin of the flesh was rough as a coarse file, and of a dark grayish hue on the back, with white patches toward the head, and pure white on the under side.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

L. E. A.—Col. G. A. H. Blake is still in the U. S. Army, and his address, at last report, was Starvation House, New York city.

E. L. C. asks: Did Gen. Pope, or did he not, at any time during the late war have command of the Army of the Potomac? Answer.—Gen. Pope was never in command of the Army of the Potomac.

W. E. B. asks: 1. Can an officer in the Revenue be transferred into the Line? 2. Do they use tables on board a man-of-war or common seamen (to eat off of)? Answer.—1. The Revenue Marine is a distinct service from the Navy, and officers cannot be transferred. 2. They do on our large ships, on the berth deck sometimes—very commonly in the English Navy.

Mazon asks: Will you please state in your next issue, if convenient, what letters or distinctive marks should be used by retired Army officers on their uniform and equipment to indicate their position in the Army? Some retired officers have the letters U. S. A. on their shoulder knots. Is this correct, and where else should these letters be used? Has an officer holding brevet rank the right to wear the full uniform of that grade on occasions of dress or ceremony, or simply the insignia thereof on his shoulder knot or straps? Should the coat have the button and braid of his actual or brevet rank? Also would it be proper to wear the shoulder strap and belt with, or without sword, on ordinary dress occasions, and what constitutes full dress for a line infantry officer? Answer.—There is nothing to guide in this matter except the Revised Statutes of 1873, 1874. Section 1235 prescribes that "officers retired from active service shall be entitled to wear the uniform of the rank on which they have been retired." Sec. 1236 prescribes that "all officers who have served during the Rebellion (Civil War) as volunteers in the Army of the United States, and have been honorably mustered out of the volunteer service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions, in the volunteer service." It would be proper to wear the shoulder strap and belt with or without sword on ordinary dress occasions. Full dress for a line infantry officer is the dress in which he would be required to appear at dress parade or at an inspection of his regiment or company. As yet no uniform is prescribed for retired officers. It is at present presumed to be the uniform as worn at retirement.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION STATE NEW YORK.

The National Guard Association of the State of New York assembled on Wednesday afternoon, January 22, in the old Assembly Chamber, Albany, about fifty organizations of the State being represented by delegates. Colonel Amasa J. Parker, Jr., 10th regiment, president, called the meeting to order, and in a few well chosen remarks, reviewed the condition of the National Guard and the inadequacy of its equipments. Among other suggestions, the president urged on the Association the necessity of insisting that every member of the Guard should be thoroughly equipped, and that some means be devised for preventing the onerous tax on the time of officers and men by the present system of rifle practice. The latter difficulty could be remedied by an annual encampment of from six to ten days, which should include the annual inspection and review and summer drills, and at which rifle practice should form part of the discipline and instruction, thereby saving much time to officers and men, and enabling a larger number of members to participate in rifle practice than can possibly do so under the present system. At the close of the address, the customary invitations to the Legislature and Common Council to be present at the annual address and extending to those bodies the privileges of the floor, were passed, and committees appointed to extend the invitations.

On motion of Gen. Carr the following were appointed a committee to wait on the Commander-in-Chief and present the thanks of this Association for the valuable service he has rendered the National Guard by the reappointment of Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie as Chief of Ordnance: Gen. Carr, Col. R. C. Ward, Gen. Brinker, Gen. Varian, Col. Geo. D. Scott, Col. Budke, and Capt. Cusick.

On motion of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 12th regiment, a committee of five was appointed to consider and recommend such changes, if any, as are desirable in the manner of furnishing to the National Guard uniform and equipments and providing for the payment of the same.

Maj. Farr, 11th Brigade, offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to consider the question of rifle practice, and suggest such changes as may simplify the same and render the exactions upon the time of officers and men less onerous. This was adopted, and a committee appointed.

On motion of Col. Ward, 23d regiment, the following were appointed a committee to devise some plan whereby the interest in the National Guard may be increased, and a larger attendance secured at drills and other duties: Col. Ward, Col. Cruger, Col. Eddy, Col. Graves, and Col. Porter.

Lieut.-Col. Belknap, Maj. Williamson, Col. Geo. D. Scott, Maj. Lewis Balch, and Capt. E. L. Cole were appointed a committee on proposed amendments to the Code, and the work of the Association commenced in earnest. Various amendments were proposed, on which the committee reported the following day. Several delegates announced that they had drafted amendments which they would present at the next session, and after some unimportant debate the meeting adjourned.

Soon after 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the members began to assemble, although it was nearly 11 o'clock before the meeting was called to order. Lieut.-Col. Belknap, chairman of the committee on amendments to the code, presented their report, recommending that the proposition to extend the term of service from five to seven years be not adopted; also, that the proposition to reinstate in the code the exemption from taxation of members of the National Guard be not adopted; also, that the resolution relative to paying pensions to the widows and children of members of the National Guard who may be killed, or who may die of wounds inflicted, or from disease contracted while in the active service of the State, be referred to the executive committee with power.

On the report coming up for adoption, the subjects were taken up *seriatim*.

Capt. W. H. Kip, 7th regiment, moved to disagree with the report so far as related to the term of service, but after some discussion the motion was withdrawn and the report adopted.

The committee on amendments to the code further recommended "that the executive committee be charged with preparing for legislative action such matters as may be decided upon by this Association for submission to the Adjutant-General for his approval, requesting him to use his best endeavors to secure their favorable consideration by the Legislature."

Col. Ward, 23d Regt., from the committee on the efficiency of the N. G., etc., reported that the committee had given the subject their careful attention and consideration, and unanimously recommended the following addition to paragraph 253 of the amended code for the approval and examination of Brig.-Gen. J. B. Woodward, A. A. G., viz.: "after 'five years,' page 2, section 24, appendix to the Military Code, add 'and until he has made at least ninety drills or parades, including those necessary to entitle his regiment, battalion, troop, or separate company to the uniform and equipment fund for such non-commissioned officer, musician or private, for five years.'" Also a resolution asking Gen. Woodward at the proper time to present such an amendment to the Legislature. The report and resolution were unanimously adopted. Subsequently Col. Ward reported that the committee had waited on the Acting Adjutant-General and submitted the report, and were informed by him that the subject matter met with his hearty approval. It was then referred to the executive committee to prepare the necessary amendment.

Lieut.-Col. Graves, 65th regiment, from the committee to whom was referred the propriety of recommending a modification of the manual for loading and firing, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that Upton's Tactics, as far as they relate to loading and firing should be adopted as the manual of the National Guard of this State, with the exception that the muzzle of the piece should be at the height of the shoulder while loading.

After some debate the resolution was referred to the executive committee.

Col. Clark, 7th regiment, offered a resolution that in the opinion of the Association, the amount of clerical duty now required of regimental headquarters and company commanders is excessive, and that the Adjutant-General be respectfully requested to take this question into consideration with the view of reducing the number of returns and of records, and details of the same to the minimum; and Capt. Burns, 12th regiment, offered an amendment that \$500 per annum be allowed each regiment for headquarters' clerk and \$100 per annum to each company for the pay-

ment of a company clerk. The resolution was adopted and a committee consisting of Lieut.-Col. Belknap, Cols. Clark and Cruger, were appointed to submit the matter to the Acting Adjutant-General.

Major M. B. Farr, 11th Brigade, from the committee on rifle practice, reported the following amendments for adoption:

That section 269, Military Code, be amended by changing the word "charge" in line 1 to "supervision" and striking out the phrase "and shall under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief prescribe the manner in which it shall be performed." Inserting a new section providing that "the method of rifle practice, and the manner of its performance shall be prescribed by a board to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief from the regimental, brigade and division inspectors of rifle practice of the State." Amending section 270 by substituting for the phrase "they shall perform such duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the General Inspector of Rifle Practice."

They shall, whenever required by the G. I. R. P., report to him the condition of rifle practice in their respective commands, and shall also, upon his request, report to him upon any matter properly belonging to his department. All such requests and reports shall be forwarded through the commandant of their respective divisions, brigades, regiments, or battalions. Also strike out all of section 273.

Major Farr also offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted and referred to the executive committee:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention (1), that the system of rifle practice now in vogue should be modified by abolishing the present class of marksmen, discarding the 300 and 500 yards distances (in conjunction), and substituting therefor, a class to be designated "marksmen" who shall shoot at 300 and 500 yards from the shoulder; the present marksmen's badge to be awarded as a trophy to those making 30 points.

(2) That an additional grade should be constituted to be designated "sharpshooters," who shall fire at 300 yards from the shoulder, and 600 yards in any position—five shots at each distance. A special badge to be awarded those making 30 points or over in the possible 50.

(3) The "marksmen's" course to be obligatory; the "sharpshooters'" course to be optional with individuals.

(4) That all class practice should be from the shoulder, the elementary instruction to be at 100 and 150 yards only, to be conducted as at present prescribed.

On motion of Captain Loomis, 22d regiment, a committee of seven was appointed to be known as the committee on rifle practice of the Association, who, upon the first day of the next annual meeting of the Association, shall report information with recommendations on the subject of rifle practice. The committee is as follows: Capt. J. S. Loomis, Major M. B. Farr, Capt. C. F. Robbins, Capt. A. T. Decker, Capt. O. C. Hoffman, Lieut.-Col. G. C. Bradley, and Capt. Edward Barker.

Lieut.-Col. Wilson, 12th regt., from the committee on the system of furnishing uniforms and equipments and payments for the same, reported among other matters, that in their opinion the present system is radically wrong, and that such change should be made as will supply to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, his uniform and equipments complete, and without cost to himself upon his being mustered into the service. The report was adopted and referred to the executive committee.

Adjutant Murphy, 12th regiment, offered an amendment to section 196 of the Code relating to Courts-martials—viz.:

That courts for deficiencies and delinquencies at drills and parades, be appointed by regimental commandants and for separate organizations by the commandant of the division or brigade to which they are attached. The court to consist of an officer not below the rank of captain. The appointment to be announced in orders ten days previous to the convening of the court, and the sessions limited to one week. The remaining provisions of the Code relating to regimental Court-martial to remain intact, with the alteration of the necessary words to insure legality, and that section 203 be stricken out. Also,

That section 187 be amended by providing for the appointment of a two or three officer court, for the trial of enlisted men on charges other than deficiency or delinquency, and that the accused shall have the right to be heard by counsel.

In presenting these amendments, Adjutant Murphy pointed out the great difficulties found by officers in arriving at a basis for judgment, and the great injustice often done to the men, under the present system, where, as he stated the offence or delinquency was often committed in January and the court held in July, and it was impossible for the men to remember the reasons for absence, etc., after such a great lapse of time. On the other hand he asserted that if the amendment was adopted, commanding officers could announce the courts in the same general order as the drills, the reasons for absence would be fresh in the minds of the men, justice would be done, and much pain and annoyance saved officers.

Several amendments relating to the Medical Department and annual encampments were offered, and referred to the executive committee.

The following were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year: President, Colonel Amasa J. Parker, Jr., 10th regiment; 1st Vice-President, Brigadier-Gen. Joshua M. Varian, 3d Brigade; 2d Vice-President, Brig.-Gen. W. F. Rogers, 8th Division; Treasurer, Col. Wm. H. Thompson, 2d Division staff; Recording Secretary, Major R. V. Young, 8th regiment; Corresponding Secretary, Major M. B. Farr, 11th Brigade staff. Col. Lee Chamberlin, 3d Division staff, Major D. B. Williamson, 3d Brigade staff, were added to the executive committee.

The following amendments to paragraph one of the by-laws of the Association were adopted:

That the word "shall" wear the uniform dress established by regulation or by special order; and no one in default thereof shall be entitled to a seat in the Association unless excused for good cause by a majority vote. "shall" be stricken out, and that the secretary be, and is, hereby authorized to procure and the treasurer to pay for a badge to be used by delegates at the next meeting of the Association.

Col. Cole offered the following amendment to sections 157 and 158 of the Code:

That the troops comprising the National Guard shall perform five consecutive days of camp duty in each year, and unless the commander-in-chief prescribe the time, place and manner of assembling the troops for that purpose, each commander of a division or brigade shall annually order an encampment of the troops of his command by division, brigade, regiment, battalion, separate troop battery or company, at some time, during the months of June, July, August or September. Transportation, when necessary, to be furnished by the State, and the pay and allowances of the officers and men attending such encampment to be the same as when in active service, said camp to be governed by the rules and regulations of the United States Army. Adopted and referred to the executive committee.

The treasurer reported the receipts, \$504.92; expenditures, \$165.39; balance in hand, \$339.53.

After the transaction of some further business the Association adjourned *sine die*.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by a banquet at the Delevan House, and when the good things provided by the liberal proprietors—Messrs. Leland—were consumed, and the generous wine warmed and set in motion the tired brains of the National Guardsmen, toasts and speeches became the order of the hour. Col. Parker welcomed the delegates, calling on Generals Stonehouse and Varian, Col. Graves and Scott, and Major Williamson, all of whom responded. Senator John Jacobs of Kings County here entered the room, and as he is known not only

as a warm friend, but an honorary member of the National Guard, his name was received with repeated rounds of applause. The Senator spoke at some length on National Guard topics, and was most particularly emphatic in declaring, and on authority, that neither the Governor, the Legislature, nor the National Guard of the State of New York favored the amalgamation scheme proposed at the convention of officers in New York City on the 16th and 17th of January. He stated that New York was both able and willing to take care of her own troops, and able in the persons of her Governors and Legislators, were not content to allow either the President of the United States, nor the Congress prerogatives over the State which were clearly unconstitutional. The remarks of Senator Jacobs, particularly in relation to the National Militia, were received with repeated rounds of applause and cheers, showing that the officers assembled, representing every section of the State, were in full accord with the Senator, and opposed to the new Militia movement. This applause and cheers were still further repeated when Col. Cruger, of the 12th, New York, endorsed the Senator, speaking for the National Guard. General Hughes, staff of the commander-in-chief, made a humorous speech, followed by officers from New York and Buffalo. It was past midnight when the party broke up.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—On January 25th, for the first time since the introduction of the State marksmen's badge, the 7th regiment were assembled as a battalion to formally receive it. The command paraded in full dress uniform, and with band and drum corps, ten companies of unequalized fronts were formed for dress parade in the armory, the battalion completely encircling the room. The march at the sound off was omitted, the band remaining at the right of the regiment. The "march" was magnificent, even the "support and right shoulder" being free from the usual ducking of heads, while the "order" was a vast improvement of the usual *bang* of the regiment. At the close of the parade, Adjutant Bacon called the list of 322 marksmen, divided as follows: 24 four bars, 53 three bars, 97 two bars, and 142 winners for the first time in 1878. These marksmen were apportioned among the several companies as follows: Field staff, and non-com. staff 10; Co. A, 22; B, 35; C, 38; D, 29; E, 14; F, 15; G, 21; H, 60; I, 51; K, 31. When these men were in line, Brig.-Gen. George W. Wingate, General Inspector of Rifle Practice S. N. Y., who was to make the presentation, stepped to the front, and on being introduced by Col. Clark, addressed the successful marksmen in a most flattering eulogy of the command, congratulating them and the regiment on the marked improvement in the use of the soldier's weapon, the rifle, pointing out the advantages to be derived from the great efficiency attained, and incited them to still further efforts in the same direction. Colonel Clark also addressed the men, expressing his satisfaction with the proficiency attained by the corps in the use of the rifle, and hoped to see even greater things done in the future than had hitherto been accomplished, and complimented General Wingate for the efforts he had put forth to make rifle practice what it is among the National Guard of this and other States. The badges were then delivered to the marksmen, and the regimental team of 1878 were presented, each with a medal, as a special recognition of their victory at Creedmoor in September last. The regiment was then dismissed, a promenade concert and hop closing the ceremonies of the evening.

FOURTH NEW YORK.—The first of a new series of battalion drills, and the fourth of the season, occurred on Monday evening, Jan. 27. The preliminary "guard mount," which is a feature in this command, transpired at 7:30 o'clock, when Company D (Captain George Conover), the old guard, was relieved by Company E, 1st Lieut. Henry N. Meeker, acting as officer of the day, in the absence on sick leave of Captain Street, with Sergeant Rich as officer of the guard. This ceremony was handsomely and accurately performed, close attention being paid to minor details, the alertness and efficiency of Acting Adjutant John G. Eddy being especially noteworthy. The regimental assembly, at 8 o'clock sharp, was prompt, the equalization, eight commands of twelve files, formation rapid, and the presentation to the colonel without a blunder. Of the eight companies, four were commanded by captains, the balance by lieutenants. The introductory manual was in decided contrast to the opening of the succeeding march in column of fours, the step for the first half circle of the room being very irregular. This irregularity again occurred on the column being marched by the left, through the impulse to gain lost distance at the expense of the cadence—a common fault—but which was promptly and effectively corrected by the instructor. On the right into line, by wings, column of fours, break from the right to march to the left, close column of divisions on first division left in front, followed in quick succession, a point being scored against the commandants on the latter movement through their failure to regard the new numerical designation caused by the change of front. Column of fours, left forward fours left followed, when the battalion being left in front, "on the right, close column of divisions" brought the commandant of the third division to grief momentarily, compensated, however, by a handsome deployment and change of front. Marches in column of division and of companies, several times repeated, and an excellent dress parade, details being sent back to their companies, and company E called in from guard, brought the evening's work to a most satisfactory close.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—This regiment held its second battalion drill at the State arsenal, on Monday, January 27th. At 8 minutes past 8 o'clock, the assembly sounded, and the men fell in promptly, that is, the portion of them present. The remainder came straggling in until fully half past eight. It was noticeable that the privates were not the only late ones, non-coms. and officers having each their quota. We have repeatedly called attention to the carelessness of the men in this matter of prompt attendance, yet it seems unjust to expect from them what their officers are not ready and willing to give. Col. Cavanaugh should, at least, prevent this negligence on the part of officers and non-coms. At first sergeants' call, the sergeants were very slow in coming on the line, late men being the excuse, and in order to complete his equalization, the adjutant had to send for the 1st sergeant of Co. B, who, if he understood the drum call, paid not the slightest attention to it. On being notified, he left his men at a "carry," and they soon becoming tired, came one by one to an "order" without an order, and in no order. The equalization was finally perfected, ten companies 8 files front. The formation was wretchedly performed; the captains of the right wing did not know or else forgot their places, and as a natural consequence were demoralized and thrown into confusion; it required the combined efforts of the major and adjutant to straighten the snarl. It was 35 minutes past 8 ere the battalion was turned over to Col. Cavanaugh. After a few movements in the manual of arms, fairly executed, the line was broken into column of fours. The wheels were of the poorest description, distances between ranks and companies of all conceivable lengths. During the march the step was bad, the hands of the men going like the paddles of a windmill. In this manner the room was encircled, not a single effort being made on the part of the instructor or junior officers to correct the errors. In a march by the flank of divisions to the front, the 2d division was formed of three companies, the 3d company marching alone. On repetition the movement was correctly executed. The double column was next formed in very fair shape, but its deployment was marred by the unsteadiness of the 8th com-

pany. Right of divisions rear into column would have been correct had the captains given orders promptly; too much distance was gained to the rear. After forming column of four, close column on first division left in front was ordered—very creditably performed, with the exception of the new fifth division, which rectified its alignment after all had come to the "support arms." The deployment from this column was spoiled by the 7th company forming in the space devoted to the 6th, and considerable delay was had in correcting the blunder. The battalion was then turned over to the lieutenant-colonel, and these movements were repeated with about the same success, confusion being apparent in the deployment. While marching by the flank of companies the command column right was given. The 8th, 9th and 10th companies obeyed the order with promptness in excellent shape, the other companies, however, wheeled to the left. After repeated orders, all seeming to talk at once, adding to the demoralization of both officers and men, the lieutenant-colonel succeeded in directing the three companies which had obeyed his orders, into the column faced left. The instructor had evidently made a mistake in his order judging from the manner in which he forced the 8th company into position. These three companies were correct, but at the straightening of the blunder many supposed that the fault lay at their doors. A ployment into close column on 1st division, and a deployment to the left were neatly executed, they being the best movements of the drill. An advance and retreat in line were also creditably executed, followed by a few more close columns and deployments. The men had, apparently, settled down, the officers had recovered their presence of mind and all worked smoothly. The drill was closed with the manual of arms in line, very fairly executed except the "order" which was too noisy. The drill, as a whole, can not be considered a success, and yet little fault can be found with the men. They are ready and willing, and if orders are not obeyed with the expected promptness, it is that the hesitancy shown by the officers cause the men to await further developments. The instruction in the company drill room must indeed be very meagre from the proficiency shown at these battalion drills, while from the movements of officers it is clearly apparent that Up-on is not as well thumbed as is requisite for thoroughness in battalion movements. We would again recommend Col. Cavanagh to open schools of theoretical and blackboard practice for both officers and sergeants, and if he insists on proper study of the tactics, and perfect instruction at company drill, the blunders now so frequently committed at battalion drill, will be things of the past, and the regiment will again hold its head as high as any in the division.

SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.—The left wing of this regiment, companies C, E, G, I, and K, were instructed in the school of the battalion at the State Arsenal, by Lieut.-Col. W. H. Chaddock, on Wednesday, January 22d. The battalion was equalized into five companies twelve files front, and presented to the instructor in fine shape, the time occupied being just 30 minutes. The drill commenced with a fair exhibition of the manual, the order arms being remarkably good. The movements began with a march column of four, step somewhat fast, with distances and alignments totally ignored, except in the fifth company. Upon wheeling into line, great gaps existed between the four companies, the first company being divided into squads. The captains were prompt in dressing, but executed the movement towards the center instead of to the point of rest. This error was committed on all occasions when the four wheeled into line, and was not corrected by the instructor. Repeated changes were made from column of four to line, with advance and retreat, and again the column of four, step being poor, distances and alignments bad. A general alignment was next ordered, company guides facing correctly to the color, but were instructed by the colonel to face to the right. A wheel into column and return to line were fairly performed, while a march in column was good, except for its rapidity, the step being over 120 to the minute. In changing direction the wheels were most excellent, and if the guides had executed the movements as from the march instead of from the pivot, could hardly be improved upon. In playing into column of companies right in front, the instructor incorrectly posted markers in front of the leading company, while the captain of the first company dressed to the wrong flank. In the rear companies the movement was executed after a fashion, and all forgot to support arms, which error was not noticed by the instructor, who also forgot to order his markers to the rear. The deployment was fair, although the captains again forgot to support arms. These movements were repeated by the left in better shape, even to the "support," but in deployment the guides failed to invert their pieces, but supported arms with fairly executed, but the guides failed to come out, while the manual was wretched. The captains correctly ordered support arms, but were informed by the instructor that on right into line was not a successive formation. On repetition the guides again failed, but this time their absence was noted, and although the lieutenant-colonel had announced that the movement was not successive he ordered the guides on the line. As instructed the captains failed to order the "support." In column of four break from the left to march to the right, the fifth company started off in line shape, but the fourth and other companies were slow in taking up the march, and in trying to recover lost distance, the step resembled a "route march." By the right there was little improvement. This movement by companies was excellent, the turns being well executed, and distances accurately calculated. Marching in column of four, the instructor wishing to form column of companies, ordered companies left front into line. The movement was promptly executed in double time, but notwithstanding the gross error the company guides were verified by the instructor, yet, upon wheeling into line, great gaps existed. During the drill the men were attentive and steady, except in the right company; while of the file closers, however, the less said the better. A non-commissioned officer's "bouncing board" would no doubt greatly benefit the 71st.

FIRST NEW YORK BRIGADE.—Pursuant to section 235 of the Military Code, a Court-martial for the trial of officers of this brigade, below the rank of major, for delinquencies occurring at any parade, drill, or meeting for instruction during the year 1878, has been ordered to convene at the armory of the 12th regiment, on Thursday evening, February 13th, 1879, at 8 o'clock. Detail for the court: Colonel S. V. R. Cruger, 12th regiment, Major Charles Watrous, Engineer 1st Brigade, Major Charles Koss, 5th regiment, Major Henry W. Webb, Brigade Judge Advocate.

The proceedings and findings of the regimental Court-martial, 12th New York, of which Major James H. Jones was president, and before which Privates Daniel McGill and Christopher Gagon, Co. K, were arraigned and tried for disobedience of orders, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and attempting to excite a mutiny, has been approved by Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, commanding the 1st Brigade. The two were the men who, during regimental rifle practice at Creedmoor in July last, absolutely refused to obey the orders of the officer of the guard, using at the same time disrespectful language, and

who were promptly punished then and there. The trial was most impartial, and the evidence taken by the court warranted the following sentences: Private Daniel McGill, to pay a fine of \$30, and be expelled from the regiment; Private Christopher Gagon, to pay a fine of \$20, and be expelled from the regiment. In addition to approving the findings and sentences, the general says: "In publishing the foregoing charges and findings, with a summary of the testimony taken, the Brigadier-General commanding, desires to impress upon the command, that while some of the duties devolving upon them are not as pleasant as others, all must be performed, and that every soldier can bring honor and credit, or punishment and disgrace upon himself, by the way in which he responds to every requirement of duty." This order will be read to every company in the brigade, at its next meeting for drill, after receipt of this order by its commanding officer.

THE OLD GUARD.—Success has so long attended every effort of the consolidated Veterans' "Old Guard" that the mere announcement of an entertainment under its auspices is the guarantee of prosperous termination. The annual ball at the Academy of Music on January 23 was fully equal to the expectations of the members, and was most thoroughly enjoyed by those having the good fortune to secure tickets. The decorations of the building were unique and tasteful. Upon each of the proscenium boxes American flags were draped—two in the centre, caught up by a festoon, and one on either side, while shields representing the armorial bearings of different countries served to connect the draperies. At the lower corner of each tier suits of armor and helmets were placed, while canary birds in gorgeous cages were suspended, in each box. From the back of the stage a double circle of gas-jets was hung, with the letters "L. G."—Light Guard—on one side, and "C. G."—City Guard—on the other. In the space between the two circles were the words "Old Guard" and the figures "1826" and "1833," being the date of the formation of the companies. Directly in front of the gas-jets eight American flags were suspended, four on either side, and held together by a shield bearing the American coat of arms. On either side of the stage were brass cannon, stacked rifles and drums, while at the back was erected a raised platform, with a canopy in the centre and a tent on the right, guarded by the soldiers in the white coat, blue trousers, and bearskin hats, of the Old Guard.

At 10:45 the opening march was played, "Old Guard reception," and a grand procession was formed, the ball room floor presenting a perfect rainbow of color. The white coats of the Old Guard and 22d New York, the red of the Citizens' Corps of Troy, Massachusetts and Rhode Island Veterans, the blue, gray and gold of our 1st and 2d divisions, commingling in a perfect kaleidoscope. From the opening overture until the "Home, Sweet Home," the floor was a perfect maze of youth and beauty, and not a single wish of the guests was left unsatisfied. The reception of 1879 will long live in the annals of the Veteran Old Guard.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL STATE OF NEW YORK.—In his annual report to the Adjutant-General, General Woodward reports an aggregate strength of 20,179 officers and men, of which 14,512 were present at 5,667 absent from annual inspection. Since the inspection, however, 576 officers and men were mustered out of service by disbandment, leaving the total of the N. G. S. N. Y. as 19,303 officers and men. He expresses great satisfaction at the prompt manner in which the officers charged with the preparation of the muster rolls have forwarded them, the clerical details of the work having been very perfectly performed. He thinks, however, that the present form of muster roll calls for information of no value to the State, and their preparation entails useless labor upon a class of officers already much overworked. He suggests that all general and staff officers should be compelled to provide themselves with regulation uniforms. It is evident that if complete uniformity in the matter of dress and equipment is secured, a more explicit definition of what is required than that laid down in the regulations is needed. Paragraph 47, he thinks, should be revised, and rendered more explicit. Certain paragraphs prescribe that articles of equipment shall include in its list of insignia letters for adjutants, chaplains, veterinary surgeons, and aides-de-camp. This insignia should also be worn on shoulder-straps as well as on shoulder-knots and epaulettes. The general says he has "been very much embarrassed in mustering bands, especially in New York and Brooklyn. Investigation has discovered a chronic habit of rotation from organization to organization on the part of many musicians, and the appearance of the same name on several rolls has not been an unusual occurrence." He therefore recommends that sections 8 and 107, Military Code, be amended so as to provide that musicians in bands shall not be included in the annual muster, nor counted in the aggregate strength of the National Guard, and that section 150 be amended so as to leave these musicians off from the musters of field and staff of regiments, etc.

As to the comparative standing of the three best regiments, Gen. Woodward reports that in attendance the 23d stands first, the 7th second and the 33d third. The 23d is also first in organization and in perfection of equipment. The 7th regiment is placed second in attendance and organization, and third in perfection of equipment and third in attendance and organization. The Military Code prescribes the organization of a company of infantry to be: Three commissioned officers, six sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, and from thirty to eighty-four privates. The only completely organized company, the report states, is Co. A, 2d regiment, commanded by Captain Joseph G. Storer. The 7th regiment has three companies, B, I, and K, that have enlisted an excess of privates. The 33d regiment has two companies, B and D, which show a similar excess; and two companies, A and E, which fall below the minimum aggregate strength required by law. Regarding improper enlistment, the general especially refers to the neglect of the 3d brigade, and 1st Division headquarters.

The plan introduced by Gen. Ward, 1st Brigade, of detailing his staff officers to attend all battalion drills of his command occurring during the season, is commended, and would, in the opinion of Gen. Woodward, be a good plan to be followed by every brigade commander.

CONNECTICUT.—His Excellency Governor Andrews in his message to the Legislature thus refers to the military force of the State: "The National Guard of the State is in an efficient condition. The plan upon which it is organized is the result of long experience and has proved more nearly perfect than any yet devised. The men are well disciplined, well drilled, and well equipped, and in these respects are surpassed by the militia of no other State. The last annual encampment was at Natick. It was participated in by the 1st and 3d regiments, and furnished ample evidence of the generally satisfactory condition of these arms. Contrary to the general expectation that the last year would see a reduction in the number of the Guard, there has actually been an increase of 152, making the total force as reported at the muster of November 25, 29,444 men. Two new companies have been added during the past year, and four applications for the formation of new companies are on file in the Adjutant-General's office. The acceptance of two of these will raise the Guard to its maximum. The expense of maintaining the Guard is met by the commutation tax. This tax for the last year amounted to \$35,176. By an act of the last Legislature new uniforms are to be furnished to the troops during the coming year. The suggestion of the Adjutant-General, that instead of an allowance of \$2,500 by the State to each man to procure his uniform, the Quartermaster-General be authorized to contract for

the whole number required, is a good one, and in my judgment should be adopted. It would secure uniformity in style and material, and it would seem, would be more economical."

The State expended \$50,825 to maintain her military establishment for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1878, numbering 2,600 officers and men, or \$30 for each member of the military force, not including the Governor's staff. The comptroller estimates the expenses the current year at \$130,000, as the entire brigade is to be newly uniformed.

Col. D. and E., 2d regiment, had a battalion drill Thursday evening, January 30th, conducted by Col. Graham.

A petition has been circulated among the line officers of the 2d regiment asking the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Bacon. He was requested to resign about three years ago, but did not do so, and the matter was dropped for the time. The band of the 4th regiment have procured a new and very handsome uniform. Capt. Gilbert, Co. A, 4th regiment, has resigned. First Lieut. Cole, Co. I, 4th regiment, having been appointed aid with rank of colonel on Governor Andrews's staff, an election was held last week to fill the vacancy and resulted in the promotion of Second Lieut. John H. Slocum, First Sergeant Edward Fenn being elected second lieutenant.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The staff of His Excellency Governor Talbot consists of Major-Gen. A. Hun Berry, of Boston, Adjutant-General; Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, of Newton, A. A. G.; Col. Herbert E. Hunt, of Somerville, A. A. G.; Brig.-Gen. Cornelius G. Atwood, of Boston, Inspector-General; Col. Edward G. Stevens, of Clinton, A. I. G.; Col. Frederick Mason, of Taunton, A. I. G.; Brig.-Gen. Wilmot W. Blackmar, of Boston, Judge-Advocate-General; Col. Henry G. Parker, of Boston, A. Q. M. Gen.; Brig.-Gen. Wm. J. Dale, of North Andover, surgeon-general; Colonel Solomon Lincoln, Jr., of Salem; Col. Stephen C. Warriner, of Springfield; Col. Royal M. Pulsifer, of Boston, and Col. Theodore S. Johnson, of Worcester, aides-de-camp. It will be seen that the new command is Gen. Berry, Col. Lincoln, Hill, Warriner and Pulsifer, while the others are complimented with a re-appointment.

The following orders have been issued from the Adjutant-General's Office: The Regulations for the Militia prepared by the board of officers detailed by S. O. No. 175, of December 28, 1876, consisting of Brig.-Gen. Eben Sutton, 2d Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Robert Moore, 1st Brigade; Col. Isaac F. Kingsbury, A. A. G.; Col. Edward G. Stevens, A. I. G., and Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edmunds, 1st Corps Cadets, having been completed and published under chapter 44 of the Resolves of 1878, the same are hereby adopted for the guidance and government of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The military display upon the occasion of the inauguration of His Excellency Governor Henry M. Hoyt, at Harrisburg, Jan. 21, without exception, in numbers, excellence, and general appearance, made at the State Capital. There being no major-general in the State, the troops were under the command of General H. S. Huldeke, senior, brigadier-general, as follows: 3d Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Joshua H. Sigfried, held the right of the line, and was composed of the Ashland Dragoons, improperly marching on the right; 7th regiment, Col. A. Caldwell, Wyoming Artillery, acting as infantry; 12th regiment, Col. A. H. Stead, and 13th regiment, Col. H. M. Boies. The Washington Light Infantry, of Washington, D. C., with the U. S. Marine band, was also attached to this brigade. Although not turning out a very large number of men, this company made a most excellent appearance, its marching being among the best of the day. Of the several commands belonging to the brigade, three or four of the companies attached to the 13th regiment are entitled to the honors. The step generally throughout the brigade was uneven and unsteady. Alignments and column of fours poor, and distances, not only between fours but companies, in many instances almost ignored.

4th Brigade, Brig.-Gen. James A. Beaver, was next in line. To this brigade belong the 18th regiment, Col. Gathrie, Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburgh; also the 14th regiment, Col. Gray, of same city, and in soldierly, serviceable appearance, in many respects, both being equipped with overcoats and the 15th with knapsacks, were the equals of any organization in line; the 5th regiment, Col. Burchfield; 10th regiment, represented by two companies, Sheridan Troop, marching dismounted, and Knapp's Battery, also dismounted. The marching of the several commands, subdivision front, was only fair; distances in 18th being very badly preserved. Alignments in all only fair; step broken and ranks open. Wheels poor. The brigade was followed by the Agricultural cadets, making a very good appearance, their marching being the best in the brigade.

3d Brigade, composed of the 8th regiment, Col. J. P. S. Gobin; 4th regiment, Col. T. H. Good; 11th regiment, Col. Alfred Rupert; 13th regiment, Major Smith, and the Griffin Battery (dismounted), followed, under command of Brig.-Gen. Frank Reeder. These commands, in general appearance, personnel, etc., were much the counterpart of the previous ones. Alignments very frequently broken, step somewhat uneven, ranks open. Here and there in the 4th, 8th, and 11th regiments, companies were noticed making very fair exceptions; the wheelings throughout were poor.

1st Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Snowden in command, was represented by the various organizations in the following order: 1st regiment, Col. Theodore E. Weidensheim; Battalion State Fencibles, Major Ryan; Gray Invincibles, Capt. Jones; two companies of Battalion Weccaco Legion, Black Hussars and Keystone Battery; and as a brigade *en masse*, undoubtedly are entitled to the honors of the day. To the 1st regiment is due the credit of not only appearing in the full State uniform, but of being fully equipped, in fact ready to take the field at almost a moment's notice. Discipline, soldierly bearing, and the regiment fully sustained the enviable reputation heretofore acquired. The State Fencibles seemed to be especially picked out by the civilian observers as fit recipients of their huzzas, and it must be candidly confessed, that in a great many respects, they were worthy of the applause. In a military point of view, being uniformed in only dark blue overcoats, bear skin shakos, etc., altogether a fancy uniform, their general appearance was not as serviceable nor as soldierly in bearing as it would otherwise have been, if equipped in the United States fatigue. The bear skin shako is out of date, and at any time should only be worn by very large men. The marching of the battalion, in column of fours, was well nigh perfect in every detail. Where there is so much to compliment, so much to praise, it were almost a pity to say anything in derogation, and we would feel like passing any of the noticeable errors by without comment, only that two are errors of invariable occurrence in the command, about which we have several times spoken, and as we see no improvement too important to be overlooked. The step was poor, i. e., the length not the uniformity. The other error was in preserving the alignments. While the line is perfectly clean and straight as a die, it is maintained not by the simple touch of the elbow but by almost locking the arms, a practice which is worthy of nothing but condemnation, and in justice no condemnation can be given to an alignment preserved in such a manner. The Gray Invincibles did well. The Black Hussars, being mounted, made an excellent display; and the Keystone Battery, being the only artillery organization present with guns (two Gatling), fairly carried off the honors as far as the artillery is concerned.

5th Brigade, commanded by Col. P. B. Carpenter, composed of the 15th regiment, Lieut. Col. Cubbison; 17th regiment, Col. R. B. Magee, and 16th regiment, Col. John A. Wiley, brought up the rear, but did not present near as good an appearance as either of the others, as several of the companies attached to the different regiments wore their old fancy uniforms, although the personnel of the brigade looked quite equal to the others. Here and there could be noticed very fair marching and steadiness, but for the most part the step was uneven, alignments poor; in fact, marching not by any means good. The Washington Troop Cavalry was detached from the 3d Brigade, and acted as escort to the Governor and Governor elect. Being mounted, quite an excellent display was made.

Had the arrests been in better condition one could wish for no better chance of comparing one organization with another, or more favorable opportunity of judging of the results thus far attained by the reorganization, than presented itself at Harrisburg. Of course the condition of the streets had very little or nothing to do with the general appearance, but had they been more favorable, perhaps a better criticism could have been made of the movements.

Governor Hoyt bids fair to continue in his predecessor's footsteps by looking after the welfare of the National Guard, as we believe his first appointment was a major-general, ex-Governor John F. Hartranft.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The annual military levee of the National Lancers, Boston, will be held at their armory February 12.

—The colored military companies of Savannah requested to be allowed to take part in the obsequies of the late Democratic Congressman Hartridge.

—The court-martial in the 9th New Jersey for the year 1879 is announced as Lieut.-Col. Green, Capt. Griffith, and Lieut. Williams. Sessions will be held March 6, August 7, and December 5.

—Co. I (Highland Guard), 12th New York, paraded twenty full files, with drum corps, in full uniform, on Sunday, January 26, as escort to the remains of Private Oder Quinn.

—The Legislature of New York has passed the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the complete equipment of the National Guard of the State.

—The members of the Cotton Exchange have presented Lieut. Edward R. Powers, the new Commissary of Subsistence 12th New York, with a full set of equipments, sword, etc.

—Col. Spencer's 5th New York held possession of the State Arsenal for the first time this season on January 30. We will give a full report of the drill next week.

—The return of Brig. Gen. J. B. Stonehouse to active duty in the Adjutant-General's Office, State of New York, has been hailed with pleasure by every commanding officer in the State.

—Acting Adjutant-General John B. Woodward has been actively engaged in arranging for the immediate payment of the company and regimental appropriations of the National Guard S. N. Y.

—The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association will hold its regular meeting at 23 Park Row, at 3 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, February 4. A secretary, Vice Schermerhorn, resigned, will be elected.

—The Inspector-General State of New York recommends that a board be appointed to select a suitable cartridge box for use in the National Guard, at the same time he recommends the Frasier box, numbers of which are at present in use.

—Sergeant James J. Bushnell, Co. G, 12th New York, secretary of the regimental Rifle Club, won first place in the match—first class—at the armory on January 25; score 18 22—40 out of a possible 50 at 300 and 500 yards.

—The 12th New York were drilled in battalion movements at the State Arsenal on January 29. Brig.-Gen. Ward reviewed the command and presented the marksmen's badges, 1878. The ceremonies closed with a dress parade. A full report will appear in next week's issue.

—Lieut. Geo. B. Browne, Co. F, 9th New York, has resigned his commission preparatory to accepting an appointment upon the Governor's staff. Lieut. Browne to the Post, Grand Commander of Manhattan Lodge, and has proven himself an efficient officer in the National Guard.

—The bill to reorganize and discipline the militia of the United States, adopted by the Convention on January 17 and published in full in last week's JOURNAL, was presented to the Senate by Senator Ferry, of Michigan, on January 27, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

—Brig.-Gen. Wm. G. Ward, 1st Brig.; Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th regiment, and Lieut.-Col. C. A. Post, 1st Division staff, have been detailed as the court for the trial of Capt. Martin L. Vantine, Co. C, 71st New York, and such other officers as may be brought before it. The court will convene at the Rendezvous on February 13 and will sit without regard to hours. Major B. B. Williamson, judge-advocate 3d Brigade, is ordered to attend the court.

—A COURT-MARTIAL for the trial of delinquent officers in the 3d New York Brigade has been appointed to convene at the 3d New York Arsenal on Monday, February 25. Detail for the court: Lieut.-Col. F. A. Schilling, 8th regiment; Maj. Joseph Holland, and Capt. Albert L. David, brigade staff. Maj. D. B. Williamson, judge-advocate.

—The 7th Division Rifle Association, Rochester, held its annual meeting January 18, at which the following officers were elected: President, Gen. W. H. Briggs; Vice President, Maj. A. G. Wheeler; Secretary, Maj. Wm. S. Smith, Jr.; Treasurer, C. F. Walters; Executive Committee, Col. A. B. Begg, and holding and Miller.

—The 47th New York, Col. W. H. Brownell commanding, is under orders to assemble for drill and instruction as follows: Non-commissioned officers on Thursday, January 30 and Friday, February 7; the entire regiment on Monday, January 27; Wednesday, February 5, and Tuesday, February 11. Companies will drill in guard duties as follows: Cos. D and E, January 27; E and F, Wednesday, February 5; F and G, Tuesday, February 11.

—The banquet to the delegates of the New York National Guard Association would have been "awful dry" but for the prompt orders of Messrs. James McKinney and John Boylan, of New York city, whose requisitions on the Messrs. Leland were filled without the approval of higher headquarters, although the issue went through the regular channels on its arrival. The consequence was that the house was short of Hildeick in the morning, while Hildeick was freely offered without takers.

—The following officers have been elected in the Veteran Corps, 23d New York: Lloyd Aspinwall, colonel; Jas. A. Otis, lieutenant-colonel; E. H. Kent, major; G. T. Patterson, Jr., adjutant; J. Crawford, quartermaster; W. B. Ogden, paymaster; J. P. Jardine, chaplain. Captains—D. B. Gilbert, Co. A; G. H. Burns, B; John H. Palmer, C; Isaac Smith, D; H. W. Cary, E; H. A. Cuppiss, F; C. S. Halstead, G; H. Drisler, H; H. D. Harris, I.

—The Veteran Guard, 23d New York (Brooklyn), have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: R. C. Ogden, captain and president; W. I. Martin, first lieutenant and vice-president; T. J. Stevens, second lieutenant and recording secretary; Geo. S. Jewell, first sergeant and financial secretary; E. F. Davenport, second sergeant and treasurer; G. McMillan and B. H. McCormick, sergeants. The Board of Management, in addition to the officers, consists of C. H. Stoddard, J. C. Perry, and John Lupley.

—At an election held in Co. I, 13th New York, January 27, Col. Austin presiding, Second Lieut. Richard B. S. Grim was elected captain, Sergt.-Maj. Henry L. Jewett first lieutenant, and Priv. John C. Foreman second lieutenant. Capt. Grim joined the company in October, 1871, and has passed through the grades of corporal, sergeant and lieutenant, and is the first captain the company ever elected who came originally from the ranks of the organization. Lieut. Jewett is drill captain of the police force of Brooklyn, and has been sergeant-major of the regiment for several years. Lieut. Foreman's record as a member has always been first class.

—ONE of the handsomest tributes ever paid to the worth of a National Guard officer was rendered to Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Commissary-General of Ordnance S. N. Y., on Wednesday, January 22. The term of his (three years) of the general had expired, and instead of allowing him to hold over, our Democratic Governor sent his name—he being also a Democrat—before the Republican Senate for a new confirmation. In just fifty-two seconds after the message was received a unanimous confirmation was received by the general. The honor was well deserved and most gracefully rendered.

—The reception and ball of Co. P, 10th New York (Albany) Harris Guard, held at their Armory January 23 was one of the most enjoyable entertainments yet given by the company. The drill room was most beautifully decorated, the attendance was large, while the several committees fulfilled their duties to the satisfaction of all. From 9 o'clock in the evening until nearly five in the morning not a minute was wasted, and the programme of thirty dances was completed ere the slightest disposition to flag was observed. During the evening numbers of the delegates to the National Guard Convention paid the respects to Captain Weidman and his officers.

There appear to have been 8,000 desertions from the British army during the year 1878.

REPEATING RIFLES.*

REPORT OF EXPERIMENTS MADE IN THE FRENCH NAVY WITH THE HOTCHKISS, KROPATSCHEK, AND KRAG REPEATING RIFLES.

Translated for THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, by Lieut. T. R. M. Mason, U. S. Navy, from *Extraits du Mémorial de l'Artillerie, de la Marine. XXXII.* Published November, 1878, by a member of the board.

THE KRAG RIFLE.

(Plate 2.)

The three Krag rifles submitted were numbered 4, 5 and 6. Number 4 was taken as the exponent of the type; the differences which existed between 5 and 6 and 4 will be stated.

SEC. 1. DESCRIPTION.

1. Barrel and Breech-box.

The barrel has neither tenon or director for the sword bayonet. Two tenons soldered on the exterior surface of the barrel hold the wood and muzzle band. At the rear and left of the chamber the barrel is cut away to give passage to the upper arm of the extractor. A depression is made in the left of the rabbet for the claw of the extractor. A notch in the lower part of the rabbet facilitates the passage of the bullet coming from the magazine.

The breech box is screwed to the barrel. It includes two cheeks, the tail, the bearing for the magazine, both situated under the barrel, several bolt and screw holes, also grooves and slots in which are mounted and held the parts of the mechanism.

2. Moveable Breech.

The moveable breech includes the breech block, the firing pin, the hammer, the main spring, the extractor, the tumbler trigger, the spring of the trigger and extractor which bears also the stop for the cartridges.

Block.—The block or closing piece is moveable about an axis perpendicular to the axis of the barrel. The bolt of the block is held by a set screw.

To be noticed in the block are, the hopper destined to hold the cartridge coming from the magazine, the inclined plane for the ejection of the empty shell, the beak of the block, which prevents the coming out of the cartridges in the magazine, the notch which props the tooth of the upper arm of the extractor, the ramp which determines the movements of the extractor about its axis, the slot in which the claws of the hammer penetrate, the guides which govern the upsetting of the block, the canal of the firing pin and its stop screw, and the circular groove of the block which limits the action of the firing pin.

Firing Pin.—The firing pin receives the blow of the hammer and causes the inflammation of the cap. It is interesting to notice its stop, which limits its rearward motion.

Hammer.—The hammer, moveable about an axis parallel to the axis of the block, is mounted on a bolt with a set screw similar to that of the block. Its nomenclature is given in the drawings.

Main Spring.—The main spring has two legs of equal length, terminating in two claws, of which one hooks into a mortise, is the guard to the other in the heel of the hammer.

Extractor.—The extractor is a bell crank lever mounted on a screw whose axis is parallel to the hammer and block bolts. We notice in the extractor the claw which serves to extract, the tooth which holds the block in its loading position and the heel which presses against the extractor spring. The extractor controls the extractor spring which carries the cartridge stop.

3. The Trigger Apparatus.

Tumbler Trigger.—The trigger is attached to the guard plate by a pivoting fore-lock. It has a beak which takes in the notches of the hammer and a tail against which the finger is pressed.

Trigger and Extractor Spring.—This piece attached to the guard plate acts to the rear as a trigger spring and to the front as an extractor spring and cartridge stop. We notice in the cartridge stop the oval hole for the screw of the extractor; the claw which protrudes when the upper arm of the extractor goes to the rear, and which on the contrary goes down and allows the cartridge to pass when the arm is forward in its lodgement; the bevel on which the stop of the extractor slides, and the notch against which this stop rests.

4. Magazine and Repeating Mechanism.

The magazine tube of brass is closed at the forward end by a screw plug. A hollow metallic piston worked by a spiral spring. A spring on the interior of the tube prevents this piston from going out.

The nomenclature of the magazine closer is indicated in the drawing. The claw of the closer fixes the magazine stop in its open or shut positions.

5. Safety Notch—Pointing Apparatus—Mounting Fittings.

The safety system consists of a notch in the hammer called safety notch, which acts in the same manner as the safety notches in the old flint locks.

The sighting apparatus is the same as in the rifle, model 1874.

The butt is fastened to the breech box by a screw which passes through the tail of the box and the butt, and screws into guard plates; it is further supported by two tenons which fit into mortises in the rear of the box.

* The publication of this description of the Krag rifle completes this article.—ED. JOURNAL.

The fittings present some remarkable particulars, the absence of a ram rod; a muzzle band bearing a tenon for the sword bayonet is held to the barrel by a screw which enters the forward tenon soldered to the barrel; a guard plate including the trigger guard and having off-sets intended to receive various screws and with a hollow to receive the beak of the block.

The butt plate is concave.

SEC. 2. WORKING OF THE KRAG RIFLE.

1. Working in Single Shot Firing.

The magazine closer is placed in the position of shut, if the magazine is full.

Suppose that the piece has just been fired; the block is closed, the hammer down.

Press slowly on the shank of the hammer. In this movement the claws of the hammer slide on the cylindrical surface of the block, drawing the firing pin to the rear; meeting the hooks, they act on the guides of the block and cause it to drop. The ramp of the block acts first on the end of the lower arm of the extractor to loosen the empty shell in the chamber, and then on the same arm near its pivot in order to eject the shell, already loosened, with a quick jerk; the shell passing over the upper surface of the block. The hammer having been abandoned is brought to the front again by the main spring and its claws acting on the front face of the hooks of the block causes the latter to return to the position of loading, where it is held by the tooth of the extractor; the beak of the tumbler is then slightly under the firing notch.

Take a cartridge from the cartridge box and introduce it into the chamber, pressing hard against the head. The rim of the cartridge acting on the claw of the extractor pushes the upper arm of the latter into its lodgement and disengages the block, which, obeying the action of the main spring, rises and comes to the position of closed, while the notch receives the beak of the tumbler.

The arm is then loaded and ready to fire. Press on the trigger. This causes the fall of the hammer, which striking the pin fires the piece.

2. Working in Repeating Fire.

Opening and Shutting of the Magazine.—Opening: The magazine being closed, that is the closer having its claw in the upper or closed notch, press on the button of the closer from up down; the claw falls into the open notch of the magazine. Closing: The reverse.

Charging and Discharging of the Magazine.

(The closer is in the position of open.)

Charging of the Magazine.—Open the breech and keep it so by pressing on the hammer; introduce successively the eight cartridges into the magazine, the bullet to the front, pressing each cartridge against the head of the preceding to overcome the resistance of the spiral spring and the spring of the cartridge stop; let go the hammer, which goes to the position of load.

Discharging the Magazine.—The breech being closed, to discharge the magazine without firing press hard on the lug of the hammer, abandon the lug and take out the cartridge in the hopper; shut the breech by pushing the upper arm of the extractor into its lodgement with the thumb, and repeat the operation.

Repeating Fire.

The magazine is charged and open, one cartridge is in the chamber; the block is closed; and the first cartridge of the magazine presses against the beak of the block; the hammer is at the firing notch.

Press on the trigger to fire. The hammer falls on the head of the pin, which explodes the cap.

Press hard on the lug of the hammer until the block is entirely down, then abandon the lug. During the first part of the movement, the hammer passes from the position of down to the position of full cock; the claws of the hammer slide on the cylindrical surface of the block, drawing the firing pin to the rear and stopping at the edge of the hooks. The hammer continuing its movement, the claws of the hammer take in the hooks, press against the guides, the block allowing that piece, which up to the present has not moved, to drop. The ramp of the block acts on the extractors, as was explained in the first movement of single shot firing; and the empty shell is ejected. The heel of the extractor slides in the bevel of the extractor spring and the cartridge stop rises, closing the magazine; the first cartridge in the magazine which is free to move places itself in the hopper as soon as the beak of the block enters the cavity in the guard plate. When the lug of the hammer is abandoned the block ascends until it is held by the tooth of the extractor, as was explained in single shot firing.

Push the cartridge rapidly into the chamber by pressing hard against the head. In this movement the rim of the cartridge carrying home the upper arm of the extractor, the block returns to the position of shut; the heel stop of the extractor rising, the slot of the cartridge stop-spring takes its place and lowers the cartridge stop. The cartridge which is at the entrance of the magazine is liberated and its head presses against the beak of the block.

The arm is now loaded and ready to be fired.

3. Working of the Safety Notch.

The breech being closed, to put the arm in the safety condition, press on the trigger, holding the lug of the hammer until the beak of the tumbler, having passed the firing notch, has entered the safety notch (the first notch). The spring is then immovable on account of the safety notch and beak of the tumbler.

FUSIL KRAIG

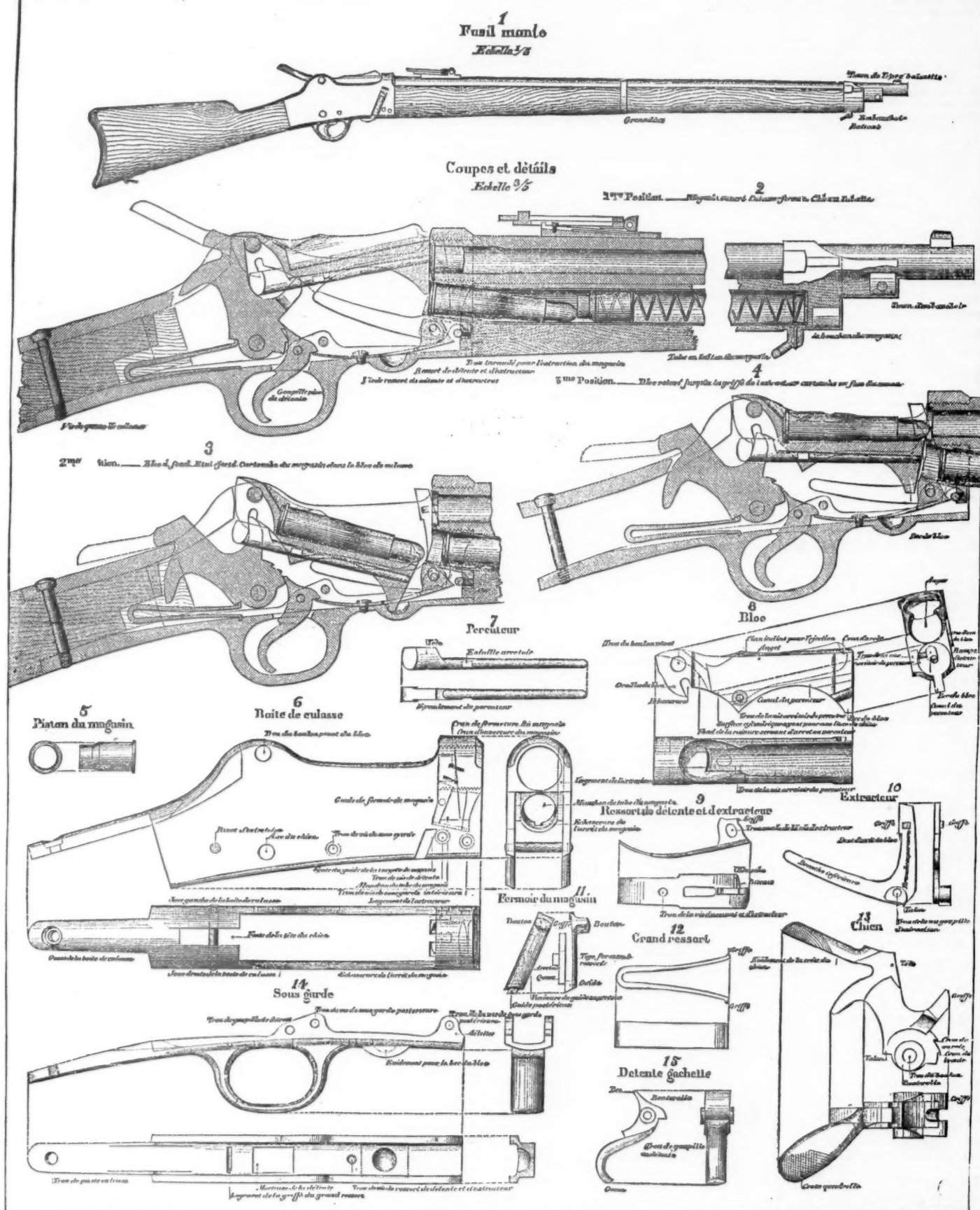


PLATE IV.—KRAIG RIFLE.

SEC. 3. DISMOUNTING AND ASSEMBLING.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE KRAIG RIFLES 5 AND 6 AND THE RIFLE NUMBER 4.

1. Piece complete.
2. 2d position; magazine opened; breech closed; hammer down.
3. 3d position; breech lowered; shell ejected; magazine cartridge in the breech of the bore.
4. 4d position; breech raised as far as extractor claw; cartridge opposite the barrel.
5. Piston of the magazine.
6. Breech bore.
7. Firing pin.
8. Stock.
9. Trigger spring and spring of extractor.
10. Extractor.
11. Magazine closer.
12. Main spring.
13. Hammer.
14. Trigger Guard.
15. Tumbler trigger.

Dismounting.—Take out the block bolt, take out the block, let down the hammer, take out the hammer bolt, take out the hammer, unscrew the breech-screw, remove the butt, unscrew the extractor screw, unscrew the underguard screw, take off the underguard and take out the mainspring, remove the extractor, take off the bands, separate the barrel and stock, unscrew the screw plug of the magazine, take out the spiral spring, remove the piston, take the magazine out of the stock.

The guard is dismounted as follows: Unscrew the screw of the trigger and extractor spring, remove the trigger and extractor spring, shove out the pin of the tumbler trigger, remove the tumbler trigger.

Assembling. The reverse,

The rifles Nos. 5 and 6 only differ from No. 4 in a few unimportant details; their barrels are fitted with the tenons for the sword bayonet. The extractor has two pairs of arms connected by an axis and the breech box is cut out to receive the two upper ones. The block has two ramps acting on the lower arms. Each extractor arm has a tooth, the tooth of the left arm stopping at the position of load, as in the rifle No. 4, and the tooth of the right arm, which stops the block, at the position of closed. Finally, the cartridge stop and the magazine closer differ a little in shape,

GAS-LIT BUOYS.—That the buoys which mark channels and wrecks are sometimes destroyed or displaced by vessels running along the coast on dark nights is well known. After two trials of lighted buoys, therefore, the Trinity Board have resolved upon sending a buoy, of which the lantern can be kept continuously burning, to a station off Dundee. The first of these trials took place in August last at the Trinity Wharf, when the light lasted uninterruptedly for 28 days. Water was pumped upon it from a steam engine, to see what would be the effect of the shock and drenching, and no harm was done. The buoy was then sent down to the Nore, and there burned steadily for 24 days. The same buoy has now left London for its appointed place near Dundee. Provision has been made for keeping it alight without any interference for 34 days. It is a buoy of most awkward construction; but this does not lessen its usefulness, and others are being more skillfully made to receive the same illuminating apparatus. This is a modification of what is known as Pintsch's compressed gas system, which was first brought out in Germany. It is proposed to make the buoy itself the recipient for containing the compressed gas, with its regulator (which is one of the most important points of the invention), and the lantern at the top of a short conducting tube. A buoy of ordinary size will burn about three months night and day with only one filling, and the light is visible at a distance of about four miles. There is, however, in existence an electric lighting apparatus which might

be employed, so that the light could be extinguished at sunrise and restored at night, giving, of course, a much longer duration to the working of the buoy. It will be interesting to see the result of this experiment, as the success of the scheme would be a boon to navigation. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WE would call attention to the card in our advertising columns of Messrs. Stryker and Co., of 431 Broome street, who furnish military clothing, uniforms, etc., at a reasonable price and of good quality.

CAROLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, is now presented to the public, without fear of contradiction, as absolutely the best Restorative and Beautifier of the hair the world has ever produced; it performs what others only claim for their preparations.

(Advertisement.)

IMPORTANT.—To those who are now in the United States service, Navy or Army, who served for 90 days during the War of the Rebellion, 160 acres of land is now given them. Write me immediately for particulars, giving dates of service.—D. H. TALBOT, General Land Scrip and Warrant Broker, Sioux City, Iowa.

Chew JACKSON'S BEST Sweet Navy Tobacco

STRYKER & CO.,
431 BROOME ST., NEW YORK
MILITARY CLOTHING.

OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD AND
BAND UNIFORMS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Military and Citizen Tailor

535 15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury.
Washington, D. C.

H. P. PAETZGEN,
129 CHRYSTIE ST., NEW YORK,
MILITARY CLOTHING.
OFFICERS, NATIONAL GUARD, AND
BAND UNIFORMS.

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,
ARMY TAILOR,

736 BROADWAY, New York.

JOHN EARLE & CO.,
Army and Navy Tailors,
Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

FRITSCH & GRIEB,
ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,
No. 1518 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.

PARTRIDGE,
GENTLEMEN'S STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Styles Correct and Prices Popular.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS will find it advantageous to call and leave their measures and have lasts fitted up and retained for future orders.
No. 1197 BROADWAY, New York, in the immediate vicinity of the Army and Navy Club.

THOMSON & SONS, 301 Broadway, N.Y.
Sportsmen's Goods.

Every Man has his own
Printer
25 Press prints, cards, labels, etc. (with ink) for 12 large sizes. For business, pleasure, young or old. Catalogue of Presses, Type, Cards, Paper, Etc., mailed for two stamps. Kelsey & Co., Meriden, Conn.

FREE D.M. FERRY & CO'S
ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE
DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED
FOR 1879
Will be mailed FREE to all applicants. It contains 2 colored plates, 500 engravings, about 150 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, Etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address
D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit Mich.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE
ARMY CASHED IN ADVANCE. 6 Per
Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits Payable on Demand. Special rates allowed on time deposits.
J. H. SQUIER & CO., Bankers,
Washington, D. C.

Solid Cane Seat and Back Folding
Chairs. 40 different Patterns, Folding
Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees,
etc. COLLIERSON BROS., 181 Canal st., N.Y., M'fs.
and Patentees. Illustrated Circulars sent Free.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
BAKER & MCKENNEY,
141 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
NEW REGULATION ARMY EQUIPMENTS,
MILITARY GOODS,
FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Full-dress Hats, Epaulettes, Fatigue Caps, and all kinds of Equipments for the Army and National Guard of the various States constantly on hand and made to order at short notice.
Goods Sent C. O. D. Everywhere.

ESTABLISHED 1815.
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
Volunteer Companies, Regiments and Bands supplied with all articles needed for their equipment. Mail orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention.
HORSTMANN BROS. & CO., Philadelphia.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,
No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York,
MILITARY GOODS,
EQUIPMENTS FOR OFFICERS OF ARMY NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.
Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, Epaulettes, Chapeaux, Fatigue and Dress Hats and Caps, etc. Banners and Flags, Gold and Silver—Trimnings, Laces, Fringes, etc.

MARKS' IMPROVED ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR

A Parlor, Library, Smoking, Invalid or Reclining Chair, Lounge, Bed, and Child's Crib combined in one, adjusted into any position desired for ease and comfort. Constructed of best Wrought Iron, Cane Seated, and can be folded to carry in the hand. Fully endorsed as the best chair now in use. Send stamp for Circular to the
MARKS A. F. CHAIR CO. (Lim.)
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
816 Broadway, N. Y.

F. J. KALDENBERG
Received the only Prize awarded by the International Jury—for American made Meerschaum Goods, at the Centennial Exposition.
Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar-Holders, Amber Goods, Chains, &c. IVORY GOODS.—Toilet Sets, Combs, Paper-folders, Puff-boxes, Hair-brushes, Shaving Brushes and Razors, Military Brushes, Etc. BILLIARD BALLS, POOL BALLS, CHECKS, CUES, CHALK, and everything in Billiard and Ivory line.
ELEGANT SETS OF TOILET GOODS, BRUSH, COMB, MIRROR, Etc., from \$10 to \$100 each. Toilet-case-comb sets of Goods of all kinds.
PEARL SHELLS, Painted and Plain, in immense variety, at Manufacturer and Store.
P. O. Box 91.
No. 125 FULTON STREET, near Nassau.

FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR. A New Cigarette
Gotten up in honor of the Paris Award. Each Cigarette bears cut of the Paris Medal and brand, Parisian style. Our Tobacco and Cigarettes are better than ever, and unsurpassed for Purity, Delicacy and Excellence. Special Size Cigarettes, with any NAME, MONOGRAM, CREST or DESIGN, to order, at \$5 for 500. Samples on receipt of postage stamp. Samples of our Astmatic and Catarrh Cigarettes, each, 25c. by mail.
PERFECT TOBACCO WORKS. **W. S. KIMBALL & CO.,** Rochester, N. Y.

ATTENTION! SPORTSMEN!
Send for ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of the
Sneider BREECH LOADING Shot-Gun
Manufactured only by CLARK & SNEIDER,
214 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.
SCROLL SAW DESIGNS
Free! Free! Free!
Send stamp for New Catalogues.
L. H. RUSSELL, Stratford, Conn.

\$15 SHOT GUN
A double-barrel gun, bar or front action, loaded with genuine twist barrels, and a good shooter, or no snail; with Flask Pouch, and a Wad Cutter, for \$15. Can be sent C. O. D., with privilege to examine before paying. Send stamp for Catalogue. Reduced Prices & Large Discounts. P. O. BOX 111, & SON, Gun Dealers, 235 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

LITTLE BUILDER
Best Cigar on the Globe, sent post paid for \$2 per box (100), other brands at lowest prices.
M. J. Dougherty
Manufacturer
434 Penn Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Persons answering an Advertisement will confer a favor on both the Advertiser and the Publisher, by mentioning the fact that they saw it in the Army and Navy Journal.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

STEWART-BEARD.—At Christ Church, New Orleans, Dec. 3, 1878, by the Rev. E. Cramer, Surgeon HENRY STEWART, U. S. Navy, to MARIE STUART BEARD, daughter of Dr. C. Beard, of New Orleans. No cards.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

ALDEN.—At New York City, January 19, 1879, suddenly, of scarlet fever, MARY LINCOLN, aged 8 years and 10 months, daughter of Surgeon C. H. Alden, U. S. Army.

CRAWFORD.—In Vancouver, W. Territory, Jan. 20, Mrs. MARY CURTIS CRAWFORD, only daughter of the Rev. John McCarty, D.D., Chaplain U. S. A.

GUION.—At New Almaden, Cal., January 17th, 1879, Chaplain ELIJAH GUION, 10th Cavalry, father-in-law of Captain A. M. Randall, 1st Artillery, Brevet Colonel, U. S. Army.

HANCOCK.—At Norristown, Pa., January 25, 1879, ELIZABETH HANCOCK, aged 77, mother of Major-General W. S. Hancock.
MCCARTY.—In Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, SUSANNA W. STEPHENSON, formerly of Bunker Hill District, Mass., wife of Rev. John McCarty, D.D., Chaplain U. S. A.

TORNEY.—At Fort Wingate, New Mexico, January 17, 1879, MARY T. TORNEY, infant daughter of Mary A. and Dr. George H. Torney, U. S. A., aged fifteen months.

WRIGHT.—At Erie, Pa., January 27, 1879, FLORENCE CAMP, wife of Lieut.-Comdr. A. H. Wright, U. S. N.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Statement for the Year Ending Dec. 31, '77.
Total income.....\$2,862,382.02
Total disbursements for death claims, endowments, distributions of surplus, etc.....2,437,100.96
Total cash assets, as per Insurance Commissioner's report.....14,466,930.53
Total surplus, do. do. do. 1,621,078.68

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium, if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it.

New Policies issued, 1,871. Terminated, 1,665.

The Directors' Annual Report, containing a detailed statement, together with the results of the investigation of the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts can be obtained at the

Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.
BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late 3d Auditor, U. S. Treasury),
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, No. 26 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

Having been 3d Auditor of the United States Treasury for nearly six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Departments at Washington. Will give Special Attention to all business connected with the Settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Departments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Collections made in the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina. Refers to Hon. Saml. F. Phillips, Solicitor General U. S., Washington, D. C.; Hon. James G. Thompson, Treasurer of the U. S.; Hon. E. B. French, 2d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Horace Austin, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. S. J. W. Tabor, 4th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jacob E. Smith, 5th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Hon. J. M. McKim, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army.

Photographic Apparatus, latest invention. Anybody can operate it with perfect success. Complete outfits from \$5 to \$30. Chromo Photography outfits, \$13. Hellograph, \$2.50. Send stamp for full information, to E. SACKMANN & CO., Manufacturers, 278 Pearl St., N. Y.

WILKINSON'S PATENT And Not
WILKINSON'S PATENT Weer Out
SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail 30c. Circulate free. J. S. BROWN, 35 Dey St., N. Y.

Improved Field, Marine, Opera and Tourist's Glasses. Spectacles and Eye Glasses Artificial Human Eyes. H. WALDSTEIN, Optical, 41 Union Square, N. Y. Catalogues mailed by enclosing stamp. Highest award received at the Centennial and Am. Institute 1876.


HOTELS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
BROADWAY (Between Houston & Prince Sts.)
NEW YORK.

In a Central Location and in the immediate vicinity of the
Army Head-Quarters.

FULL BOARD AND LARGE WELL-FURNISHED SINGLE ROOMS, AT \$3 PER DAY. PARLORS, WITH BATHS, ETC., AT MODERATE PRICES.

HENRY CLAIR, Manager.
LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE
One block from the Army and Navy Club, BROADWAY, 28th and 29th Sts., New York. RATES REDUCED.—Rooms with Board, \$2.50 per day and \$3.00 per day. Rooms on European plan, \$1.00 per day.



*Lubin's Portable
Turkish Bath Co.,
'68 East 4th St., Cincinnati, O.*

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Furnishers to the

ARMY,

NAVY

MARINE CORPS,

REVENUE MARINE,

NATIONAL GUARD,

MILITARY BANDS, ETC.

Estimates Furnished. Send for Illustrated Price List.

THE WHITNEY ARMS COMP'Y,

MANUFACTURERS OF



The Burgess Long Range Repeating Rifle,
USING THE U. S. GOVERNMENT 45 CAL. 70 GRAIN CARTRIDGE.

WHITNEY MILITARY AND SPORTING RIFLES,
Phoenix Rifles and Shot-Guns, Military Muskets & Carbines.
OCTAGON AND ROUND BARREL SPORTING AND TARGET RIFLES
can be furnished of either of above systems, the two latter of any calibre.
Revolvers of Different Sizes and Calibres.

Prices Greatly Reduced.
CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION TO—
WHITNEY ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

ORDERS
BY MAIL

Or Express

PUNCTUALLY AND ACCURATELY
Attended to, at Wholesale Prices, at the
MAMMOTH ESTABLISHMENT OF
DOYLE & ADOLPHI,
267 & 269 Grand Street,
NEW YORK.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 30 YEARS.)
Viz.: LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
Ladies' Underwear, Infants' Wear, Corsets, Lace
Goods, Notions, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Jewelry, etc.
We will send upon application our "Fashion
Guide," containing 55 illustrations and 350
Descriptive Articles with Prices Attached, which
we are asured will prove a valuable reference
in Shopping.

For reliability of our firm, we would kindly
refer you to any Business or Banking House in
the Union, or to the Publication Office of the
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Samples Sent on Application.

RICH CUT AND PLAIN
GLASS WARE.

LIMOGES, LONGWY AND GIEN FAIENCE;
DRESDEN, WORCESTER, FRENCH, SAX-
ONY, JAPANESE AND CHINESE PORCELAIN;
COPENHAGEN, TERRA COTTA, CLOISONNE
PLAQUES, &c.

DINNER, TEA & TOILET SETS,
Manufactured by HAVILAND, MINTON,
COPELAND, WEDGEWOOD and others.

FANCY GOODS—Bronzes, Clock Sets,
Parian Marble, Sconces, Folding Mirrors, Plated
Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. **LOW PRICES.**

RUFUS M. BRUNDICE,
880 and 882 Broadway,
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.

INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

The next Session of the above-named Institution
will commence on Monday, Feb. 2d, 1879.
Thorough instruction is given in each of the
following courses, viz.:

**LAW, MEDICAL, CLASSICAL,
SCIENTIFIC (INCLUDING
CIVIL ENGINEERING),
AND COMMERCIAL.**

Each Student is free to take any of the above,
or, if desired, a mixed course.
Particulars as to terms, etc., will be found in
the Thirty-fourth Annual Catalogue, which will
be sent free on application to

Very Rev. W. CORBY, C.S.C., Pres't,
Notre Dame, P.O., Indiana.

Detroit Female Seminary.

A Home School par excellence, and location for
the Daughters of Army and Navy Officers. Full
Course of Study, Music, Languages, etc. Terms
sent on request. Address: Prof. HERMANN
FRAUENFELD, 84 Fort St., West, Detroit, Mich.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
at Poughkeepsie. Apply to Principal Mrs.
C. W. BUCKER, who refers to Gen. C. C. Angar,
A. B. Holabird, Maj. S. M. Horton, Surg. U. S. A.

Latest and Best Books on Steam Engineering.
Send stamp for catalogue. F. Keppel, Bridge-
port, Ct.

Established 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARMY, NAVY,

National Guard,

AND

BAND UNIFORMS.

301, 303 and 305 South 2nd Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES C. DIMOND'S

Architectural Iron Works.

(ESTABLISHED 1832.)

Nos. 309 and 311 W. Thirty-third St., New York.

Manufacturers of Iron Store Fronts, Columns,
Beams, Doors, Shutters, Skylights, Gratings,
Railings, Vault and Acre Lights,
and Iron Work in general.

American Cast Iron, Chilled Faced, Regulation

Creedmoor Targets.

Endorsed by all the
best Judges in the
Country who have seen
or used them.

From Col. G. W. Wingate's, Chairman of Range
Committee N. E. A.

Have stood the test which has been applied to
them.

From W. H. Brouser, Supt. of Range N. E. A.

The Target Slabs furnished by you, and now
in use, are far superior to any ever used here.

From Gen. D. D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance, N. Y.

During the past season met every reasonable
requirement, and are in all respects superior to
the imported iron target.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,

KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME,

FINE WATCHES, CHAINS

Jewelry and Solid Sterling Silver.

Diamonds and American

Watches a Specialty.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

171 Broadway, Cor. Cortlandt St.

No interest with other parties Established

using our firm name. 1821.

Dr. Craig's KIDNEY CURE.

The Great Remedy for Bright's

and all other Kidney Diseases.

Refer by special permission to Rev. Dr. J. R.

Rankin, Washington, D.C.; G. T. Weston, M.D.,

Newton, Bucks Co., Pa.; John L. Roper, Esq.,

Norfolk, Va.; Dr. J. H. White, 417 4th Ave., N.Y.;

Dr. O. A. Dean, Charlotte, N.Y.; Hon. C. R.

Parsons, present Mayor of Rochester, N.Y. Ask
your druggist. Send for pamphlet, and address
Dr. CRAIG, 42 University Place, New York.

Watches, T. B. BYNNER,

Diamonds, 513 Broadway,

Jewelry, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Price Lists sent and all information furnished
on application.

BENT & BUSH,

Manufacturers and Contractors,

387 WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

What our Army Patrons Say.

Camp Halleck, Nev., October 7, 1878.

E. D. BASSFORD, Esq., New York City.

Sir: The goods you shipped to us here were
received some days ago, and in most excellent
order; not an article as much as bent. The or-
der was filled to the satisfaction of each officer
of the mess, and all are much pleased with your
selection of the goods. Very respectfully,
CHAS. C. CRESSON,
Lieut. 1st Cavalry U. S. Army.

Camp McDermitt, Nev., Nov. 8, 1878.

E. D. BASSFORD, Esq., New York City.

DEAR SIR: The case of crockery shipped
Sept. 25th reached me to-day. The articles are
perfectly satisfactory in every respect, and
checked out all right with the bill; and not one
piece broken or "nicked" in the slightest de-
gree. Very respectfully,
A. W. CORLISS,
Capt. 8th Inf.

Camp Halleck, Nev., July 13, 1878.

E. D. BASSFORD, Esq., New York City.

DEAR SIR: The company mess kit arrived
here in excellent condition, and gives perfect
satisfaction in every respect.
I remain yours very truly,
W. ALLEN,
Lieut. 12th Inf. Commanding Co. H.

Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 11, 1877.

E. D. BASSFORD, Esq., New York City.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed please find P. O. order
for amount of my order 2 ng. 29th. The goods
have been all this time on the road, and although
the case bears marks of very rough usage, yet
not a single article was cracked or damaged in
the least. We could not be better pleased, and
we shall certainly recommend your house to all
of our friends.
GEORGE E. POND,
2d Lieut. 8th Cav., U. S. A.

Old Point Comfort, Va., Sept. 7th, 1878.

Mr. E. D. BASSFORD, New York City.

MY DEAR SIR: I enclose money order for
payment of my bill. The articles were received
in good order.
Very truly,
PETER LEARV, Jr.,
1st Lieut. 4th Cavalry.

Fort Garland, Col., July 25.

EDWARD BASSFORD, Cooper Institute, N. Y.

Enclosed please find P. O. order for the
amount due you for china and silver waiter, etc.
Am pleased with them all.
Yours with respect. (Mrs.) B. S. HUMPHRY.

E. D. BASSFORD, N. Y.

Sir: Herewith please find my check for
amount of goods sent May 16th, to Col. J. F.
Willard, Santa Fe, New Mexico. The case ar-
rived 11th June. Not a single article cracked,
chipped or broken.
Respectfully,
(Mrs.) L. P. WILLARD.

One to one thousand articles retailed at wholesale prices. Goods skillfully boxed free,
and shipped to all parts daily. Our packing is secure against any breakage, no matter how
distant the destination or rough the conveyance.

Price Lists and all Information by Mail.

E. D. BASSFORD,
ARMY FURNISHER,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

Tableware, Dinner, Tea and Toiletware.

Hardware, China, Glass, Silver, Cutlery,

Cooking Utensils and Woodenware.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17,

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

J. H. WILSON,

MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.

1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Swords, Belts, Chapeaux, Hats, Caps, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,

7 Bond St., New York.

Army, Navy and National Guard Goods.

Orders taken for the Military fabrics of FIRMIN & SONS, London.